INSURANCE.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 219-- BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 16 1929 ONE ANNA

DAS VINDICATES A HIGHER LAW

"Out of Jatin's Ashes will Rise Thousands of Jatins"

BENGAL OBSERVES MOURNING TO-DAY

Bombay's Tribute to Martyr's Memory

—:o:—

A MAMMOTH PROCESSION

Markets To Be Closed To day

Never had Bombay witnessed so tumultous and spectacular a procession as was organised by the Bombay Youth League to honour the memory of the glorious and heroic death of the late Jatindra Das on Sunday evening. The procession was the sequel to a public meeting held in the Jinnah Hall to pay homage to the deceased patriot. The Hall was crowded to overflowing and the atmosphere was charged with tense feeling. Amidst cries of "Long live Revolution," a resolution expressing deep admiration for the heroic spirit of self-sacrifice of the late Jatindra Das was passed, the whole assemblage standing as a mark of respect to his memory.

PROCESSION.

The meeting was immediately converted into a procession which although very small in size in the beginning, swelled in dimensions as it proceeded along some of the busy thoroughfares in the City.

At one time the procession was over a furlong in length and the spectacular march of over ten thousand bareheaded people recalled to memory the mammoth procession which followed the last remains of the late Lokamanya Tilak in Bombay.

Starting from the Congress House the procession wended its way through Girgaum Back Road Bhuleshwar, Cathedral Street, Dadiset Agiari Lane, Thakurdwar Girgaum Road, Sandhurst Bridge and again formed into a mammoth meeting at Chowpaty and dispersed after several speakers had paid their tribute to the late Mr. Jatindra Das.

All along the route men and women paid their tribute to the patriot by joining the procession and rending the air with cries of "Long Live Revolution," "Long Live Jatin" and "Down with Imperialism."

Vehicular and tram traffic was held up for a considerable time at Girgaum and other narrow thoroughfares.

LAID DOWN LIFE AT ALTAR OF MOTHERLAND

—:o:—

BOMBAY'S TRAUT E TO JATIN'S MEMORY

A public meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Youth League and the Independence of India League in the Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening. Dr. Hardikar presided.

Before the commencement of the meeting the audience cried "Long live Revolution."

An uproar was created when several members from the audience demanded that the "Times of India" reporter should withdraw from the meeting. There were repeated cries of "withdraw, withdraw."

A Voice: Let the C.I.D. also go out.

The Chairman asked the reason why they wanted "Times" reporter to be kept out.

One member declared that "Times" reporters were working for the Government and also had given evidence in the Meerut case Besides the "Times of India" had editorially criticised the death of Jatin Das as a suicidal step. (Cries of "shame, shame.")

The Chairman ruled that he could not ask the reporter of the "Times of India" alone to withdraw. He expected the reporter would only report for his paper.

Mr. H. D. Raja then moved:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened under the joint auspices of the Bombay Youth League and the Independence for India League, expresses its deep admiration for the heroic spirit of self-sacrifice of Jatindra Das who laid down his life for the liberation of his country. This meeting further condemns the policy of ruthless political repression launched by Government and the barbarous treatment meted out to political prisoners, and declares the iron determination of the people in general, and the youth in particular to carry on the struggle for complete independence till the goal is achieved."

The speaker said that the whole of India mourned the loss of Jatindra Das who had laid down his life at the altar of his Mother land. Jatindra was dead, but his spirit would always live in the hearts of thousands of his countrymen. (Applause). His courageous battle would go down in the history of India's fight for liberation as a deed worthy of a true patriot

BARBAROUS ATTITUDE.

The speaker characterised the attitude of the Government in treating political prisoners as barbarous and said that every youth was bound to admire Jatin Das and hunger-strikers of the type of Bhagat Singh and Dutt (applause) for the courageous fight they were putting up against a mighty and ruthless bureaucracy.

The fact that Jatin was allowed to die only showed that the Government was in a challenging mood and it was the duty of the people to put up a fight to the finish. He assured the Government that out of the ashes of Jatin will rise thousands of Jatins.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Secretary

POLICE RAIDS IN LAHORE

—:o:—

Simultaneous Search in a Dozen Places

PARVATI DEVI'S BROTHER ARRESTED

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The police carried out simultaneous searches in about a dozon places in Lahore this afternoon and have arrested so far Mr. D. C. Narang of Hindu Bhavan, brother of Parvati Devi under sections 302, 122 and 20 of Arms Act. This is alleged to be on the strength of information supplied by the Punjab C.I.D. in connection with the alleged smuggling of arms at Hoshiarpur District.

The police also raided the house of Bhagavaticharan, alleged to be an absconder in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case but as Mr. Bhagavati Charan left for Calcutta this morning they could not search the house. —Free Press.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER OFFICE SEARCH.

—:o:—

SECRETARY REFUSES TO SUBMIT.

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Information is just to hand that about 7 p.m. to-day a police sub-inspector with three constables and one havildar arrived at the office of the Congress Volunteer Corps in Nawakot village six miles from Lahore armed with a search warrant.

According to the Secretary of the Corps, he found that the warrant was against "Seva Dal Office" and he refused to submit to his office being searched. Thereupon the policemen returned leaving one constable behind to watch the office.

Some leaders are proceeding to Nawakot.—A. P.

POLICE RAID ON LAHORE SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

PARBATI DEVI'S RESIDENCE SEARCHED.

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Enquiries made at the Congress Volunteers Corps office, Nawakot, show that the constable who was left behind there by the Police Search Party, went away after a short while. A Sub-Inspector and constables searched for the Seva Dal office in various parts of the City till they reached the office of the City Congress Committee outside the office of which sign board bearing the name of the Seva Dal, was hanging. The police, it is stated, did not hold a search but took away some copies of the rules and regulations of the Dal.

RESIDENCE OF PARBATI DEVI SEARCHED.

The Police searched this evening the residence of Shrimati Parbati Devi, a member of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case, defence committee, and her shop called "Hindi Bhawan". Her brother Dev Chandra, of the National College, who is in charge of the shop, has been taken into custody.—A. P.

DAS' BODY REACHES CALCUTTA

—:o:—

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES

150,000 Persons At Howrah Station

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Approximately 50,000 people assembled in and around Howrah station to-night to receive the body of Jatin Das which arrived by the Lahore Express punctually at 8/14 p. m. which is the scheduled time. Traffic across the Howrah bridge was entirely suspended dislocating normal train service from Howrah.

The citizens of Calcutta mustered in their thousands at the Town Hall this evening to condole the death of Jatinnathdas. Besides the main meeting three overflow meetings were held outside the hall, when the Mayor, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, presiding.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S GESTURE

The meeting was addressed by Sir Nilratan Sircar and Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, after which Mr. Sen Gupta read a message from the Vice Chancellor who had issued a notice for consideration by college authorities in Calcutta, in order that there might not be any disharmony in relation to the expression of sorrow and regret felt by all parties and classes at the death of Jatindranath Das that college classes be not regarded as being open before twelve noon to-morrow. Mr. Sen Gupta personally suggested that not only the college but school authorities as well should hold no classes to-morrow, particularly in view of the fact that in ordinary course of events, school classes would close at one p. m. for Viswakarma Puja. The meeting passed a resolution recording its respectful homage to the immortal soul of martyr Jatindranath Das.—A. P.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Punctually at eight, to-night, the Howrah Express conveying the mortal remains of Jatindranath Das reached Howrah station.

The funeral procession will be starting to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

ROUTE OF FUNERAL PROCESSION.

—:o:—

ROADS CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The Police Commission notifies on the occasion of the funeral procession of Das on Monday morning, following roads will be entirely closed to all vehicular traffic from 6 a.m. to 10 at the discretion of the police and as the occasion may require. The route will be Howrah Bridge, Harison Road, College Street, Wellington Street, Wellesly Street, Corporation Street, Chowringhee Road, and Ashutosh Mukerji Road.—Free Press.

STUDENTS KEEP EMPTY COLLEGES.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Messages of condolence are pouring in from the district and sub-

(Continued on page 8.)

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES IN CALCUTTA

150,000 Persons At Ry. Station

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

A record crowd, modestly estimated a lakh and a half, had assembled at the Howrah Station and the approaches to-night anxiously awaiting the arrival of the body of Jatin Das. As a railway official put it, it was a scene which Howrah had never witnessed within the living memory. People of all classes were presen, including a large number of women and intense excitement prevailed among them. The road alongside the platform, the boundary walls intervening roofs of the railway cash office and carriages and housetops and balconies facing the platform were densely crowded while the whole Auckland Bridge leading to Howrah Town Hall presented the appearance of moving sea of human heads. All traffic was suspended for over two hours, the police arrangements to deal with the crowd being excellent. Almost to the time the Howrah Express arrived at the platform and the arrival was heralded by deafening shouts of Bande Mataram. The body was placed inside a wooden box which was covered up with flowers and wreaths. Jatin Das's brother, Kiran Das sat by the side of the body. It was in a third class composite carriage, being the second carriage from the engine while the other half of it was occupied by a contingent of police officers. It took sometime to remove the body from the carriage and as soon as this was done cries of "Down with Imperialism" were raised. A decorated motor lorry was in waiting but the bier was carried by about a dozen young men and was taken to the Town Hall. As a result of the crowd the departure of a number of trains from Howrah was detained. Those present on the platform included the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mrs. C. R. Das, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and Miss Provabati Das Gupta.—A. P.

SIKH'S PROTEST.

The following resolutions was passed on Sunday by Sikhs of Bombay:—

(1) "This general meeting of the Sikh residents of Bombay held under the auspices of Sri Guru Sing Sabha, Bombay heartily appreciates the high and unselfish sacrifice of Sjt. Jatindranath Das, and feels confident that the cause for which he has laid down his life has been brought nearer the success by his noble sacrifice; and prays to the Almighty to grant everlasting bless to the departed soul and sympathises with the members of his family at this untimely loss.

(2) "This general meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay held under the auspices of Sing Sabha, Bombay, strongly protests against the policy of the Government which has resulted in the death of Sjt. Jatindranath Das and might result in the untimely death of other detenues in the Lahore Conspiracy case. The demand of preferential right for political prisoners is a demand that would gladly be ceded by any civilised Government. The present attitude of maintaining Imperialistic prestege is a mistaken one and would shake the very foundations of Government whose true strength should always be in the good-will of the people.

BOMBAY POLICE CHARGE PEACEFUL CROWD

Free use of Baton, Lathi and Champals

—:o:—

SEVERAL PERSONS ASSAULTED NEAR CHOWPATTY

Prominent Youth Leaguers Injured

An unprovoked assault was made by the City Police at Chowpatty on a peaceful mammoth procession led by the Youth League in honour of the supreme sacrifice made by Jatin after it had dispersed. As a result of this assault several persons were severely injured including prominent members of the Youth League like Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. Joachim Alwa, Mr. Koppikar and others. Some of the pedestrians who got mixed up in the procession were also roughly handled by the "guardians of Law and Order," and a peon of the Imperial Bank who was found lying in the street bleeding from the nose was picked up by a member of the Youth League and carried in a motor car to the J. J. Hospital by Mr. Kandalkar and Mr. Deshpande of the G. K. Union.

In their "zeal" to carry out their instructions the policemen not only used their batons and lathies but some even went to the length of using their "champals" A number of lorries with armed police were kept in readiness at the corner of Vianelli's but happily their services were not requisitioned.

PROCESSION AFTER MEETING AT JINNAH HALL.

Soon after the termination of the meeting convened by the Bombay Youth League and the Independence of India League a procession started from Jinnah Hall, a special feature being the Red flags carried by prominent members of the G. K. Union. The procession paraded through Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Thakurdwar and came back to Chowpatty sands shouting all along the route such slogans as "Down with Imperialism," "Down with White Terror," "Up with Revolution."

When the procession reached Chowpatty it dispersed after a short meeting. As the crowd was wending its way home all of a sudden, opposite Marina Mansion two Police officers who were there in waiting ordered the posse of police to charge the crowd. It is said that one of the Police officers enquired of Mr. Meherally whether the Youth League intended to go in procession and Mr. Meherally assured him that there was no procession and the crowd was dispersing. Mr. Meherally even asked the people to go home quietly.

But the police who were rushed to the scene began indiscriminate assaulats on the crowd. Mr. Meherally and other organisers of the procession were some of the worst victims of this unprovoked police charge and a number of badly injured persons had to be treated by a doctor locally.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED.

The police arrested two persons in connection with the demonstration and subsequently enlarged them on bail.

A CRUEL ATTACK

—:o:—

What An Eye-Witness Saw And Experienced

I sincerely feel that I would be faiing in my duty if I were not to narrate for the benefit of the public the events of last night, after the huge meeting at Chowpatty to honour the sacred memory of Jatin Das was over, I was one of the innumerable people who were privileged to be present on this occasion in Bombay, right from the very beginning the overflowing meeting at the Jinnah Hall in the evening at 5.30 p. m., leading on from the procession through Bhulesh-war and Girgaum Road up to Chowpatty, where the meeting ended just at about 8.30 p. m. The true facts will bear out that the procession was a triumphant success everyone on the road removing his cap in homage and the meeting on Chowpatty sands numbered over 5000 strong.

A FALSE RUMOUR.

The shocking part of the whole affair was to follow. Just before the meeting the attention of a portion of the crowd was diverted on the rumoured arrest of a member of the procession, as we were given to understand later on this was just a few yards straight from Vianelli's Restaurant. There was considerable restlessness but the situation was eased by Mr. Meherally's declaration at the close of the meeting that he had been fully assured by the police that no arrest had been made and he exhorted the people to disperse peacefully. The meeting being ended, the entire crowd was dispersing homewards, as it was past 8.30 p. m.

THE POLICE ATTACK.

I was just running to catch a bus, opposite the Wolsley Motors Office, when I saw people running in all directions, being apparently chased. I turned back a bit towards the Chowpatty side and it indeed gave me a rude shock to find that police sepoys and Sergeants beating young boys and men with batons. I walked undisturbed through on both sides of the Police-men were charging defenceless men, especially youths.

HEART RENDING SCENE.

As I turned back towards Sandhurst Road I found Mr. Meherally being roughly handled by the police, and a number of 'lathi' blow aimed one after another on his back by two policemen. I shouted out for Mr. Meherally there on four times, running to stand beside him, but I in-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION

—:o:—

The Village Sow-car & Co-operatars

PROTEST AGAINST STRENGTHENING HIS POSITION

The adjourned session of the All India Co-operative Institutes' Conference was held on Saturday at the Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersy Hall, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presiding. The Conference was attended by the following Delegates from the various Provincial Co-operative Institutes: Professor S. K. Yegnarayana Iyer (Madras) the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Puntulu (Madras) Mr. N. Satyanarayana (Madras), Mr. K. L. Narasimha Rau (Madras), Professor H. L. Kaji (Bombay), Mr. V. L. Mehta (Bombay), Rao Bahadur R. S. Talmaki (Bombay), Dr. Banarasi Das (U. P.), Mr. R. B. Khare (Berar) Mr. B. H. Jutkar (Berar), Rai Bahadur Venkatta Reddi (Hyderabad-Deccan), Mr. V. G. Apte (Indore), Mr. B. L. Tambe (Indore), Mr. Ishwerlal M. Gandhi (Baroda), Mr. S. K. Lahiri (Bengal), Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar (C. P.), Mr. K. P. Pande (C. P.), and Mr. Durgadas Sondhi (Behar).

At the last meeting of the Conference held in Simla in September 1928 a Standing Committee consisting of: the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Puntulu, Mr. V. L. Mehta and two others was appointed to draft a scheme for an All-India Co-operative Organisation. It was also resolved that the scheme should be submitted to the Conference as early as possible.

SIR LALLUBHAI'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the Conference Sir Lallubhai said:

I deem it my duty to offer you all a hearty welcome to the city of my adoption, of which I am as proud and almost as fond as of Bhavanagar, the place of my birth. It is very often said that we in Bombay have not modernized only in methods of trade, industry and finance but have also modernized in the method of extending our hospitality. If you, therefore, find any defect on that score from the oriental ideal of hospitality, please do not attribute it to any want of regard on our part or any desire to shirk our responsibility as hosts, but to our modern habits.

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION.

The Committee appointed by us at Simla drew up a draft constitution for an All-India Co-operative Organisation and circulated the same for opinion to the various Co-operative institutes, both in British India and in Indian States. The draft as well as the views of the Institutes have been printed by the Committee and circulated to us. The main business before us is to adopt the same after such alterations as may appear necessary to us. That the establishment of All-India Co-operative Organisation is desirable, is the opinion of all bodies consulted and there is no difference of opinion on that point. The Constitution of the Central and Provincial Banking Inquiry Committees and the questionnaire issued by the latter Committee show the necessity to us of having an All-India Organistation to represent the views of the country as a whole on this very important question. The Provincial Institutes and the Provincial Banks will submit their replies to the Provincial Committees, but we must prepare a statement on behalf of the All-India Co-operative Organisation to be submitted to the Central Committee and to be supported by oral evidence. This is very necessary, as some of the questions seem to be framed with the idea of rehabilitating the village money-lender and even of strengthening his position in the village. If the Sowcar is to be made an all-powerful man in the village as in the pre-co-operative days, let it be done after we have shown by facts and figures the good work done by the co-operative movement for the economic uplift of the agriculturists and for making banking matters popular in urban areas. We must see that judgment does not go against us by default. Of course, we have three co-operators on the Central Committee who are sure to stand up for the protection of agriculturists against the exaction of the money lender, but even the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Mr. G. K. Deodhar and Rao Bahadur J. M. Mitra cannot put up a strong fight for the agriculturists and the small trader, unless we put before the Committee all the facts connected with the progress of good work done in our respective provinces by the co-operative movements, chiefly in the interest of the agriculturists, but also to help the small trader.

I would like to express my best thanks to the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and the members of the Committee for the trouble they have taken in preparing an excellent draft for the Constitution of the All-India Organisation and for eliciting the opinion of the Institute taking part in our Conference." (Applause.)

THE DRAFT CONSTITUION.

The following is the draft constitution of the All-India Provincial Co-operative Organisation, prepared by the Hon. Mr. Puntulu.

The Society shall be called the All-India Provincial Co-operative Institutes' Association.

The Association shall be a deliberative and educative body and membership thereof shall in no way interfere with the autonomy, internal organisation and the administration of member Institutes.

The objects of the Association shall be to promote and extend co-operation through the member organisations.

To safeguard and represent common interests particularly in matters of legislation and administration.

To convene All-India Co-operative Conferences periodically; to give publicity to the decisions of the Conferences and, to take the necessary action thereon; to publish an All-India Co-operative Journal and an All-India Co-operative Year Book, Bulletins, etc.; to furnish advice and assistance to affiliated institutes on all Co-operative, legal and economic questions on the requisition of the Institutes; and to collect and administer funds for the above purposes.

The organs of the Association shall be (a) the Conference of the Institutes, and (b) the Standing Committee.

COMPOSITION OF CONFERENCE

The Conference shall consist of representatives of the member Institutes elected on the basis of the number of Co-operative Societies affiliated to them, at the rate of one representative for every 1,000 Societies or fraction thereof, subject to a maximum of 10. Where the Provincial Institute affiliates to it also central socities, the number of primary societies affiliated o such central societies shall be deemed to have been affiliated to the Provincial Institute for the purpose of such representation. Where the Provincial Instiute has linguistic or regional federations affiliated to it, the representation may, by mutual agreement, between the Provincial Institute and the affiliated liguistic or regional federation, be fixed subject to the above maximum. Then such liguistic or regional federation may, with the approval of the Association, send their representatives direct to the Conference.

N. B.:—In the peculiar circumstances of C. P. and Berar, both the Central Provinces and Berar Co-operation and the Berar Co-operative Institute, be allowed separate representation, provided that the total number of representatives assigned to them shall not exceed 10.

The Standing Committee will consist of one representative from each of the Institutes affiliated to the Association.

The Editors of the All-India Co-operative Journal and the Co-operative Year Book shall be ex-officio members of the Conference as well as of the Standing Committee.

The decisions of the Conference shall be taken by the majority of those attending and voting at the conference. In the Standing Committee the decision shall be taken on the basis of one vote for each affiliated Institute.

The office bearers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents and two Joint Secretaries one of whom shall also be the Treasurer. The office-bearers shall be elected at the Conference.

PERIOD FOR POSTS.

The office-bearers and the Standing Committee are for a period of two years or until their successors are duly elected. The first office-bearers shall be elected at the adjourned session of the Conference held in Bombay on the 14th and 15th September, 1929, and the several institutes, which desire to be affiliated to the Association shall be requested to elect their representatives within 3 months of their affiliation. Such of the representatives as are elected within 3 months of this date will constitute the first Standing Committee and shall function as such. the representatives who are elected later having liberty to join the Standing Committee as members as and when they are elected. Representatives so elected shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the period of two two years or until their successors are appointed.

Each affiliated Institute shall pay the minimum annual contribution of Rs. 50 and such further donations as their funds permit."

After some discussion, the Conference adopted the draft Constitution.

New Medium Advertising

The MICROPHONE

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NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

October	18.54	—.31
December	18.80	—.32
January	18.78	—.33
March	19.08	plus .69
May	19.25	plus .69
Middling Spot	18.70	—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

October	18.35	—.30
December	18.66	—.29
Middling Spot	18.26	—.29

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,900
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	Opening.	Closing.	
September		10.00	—.02
October	10.04	10.00	—.02
November		9.98	—.01
Dtecember		10.05	—.02
January	10.09	10.06	—.01
February		10.08	—.01
March		10.14	—.01
April		10.14	—.01
May		10.17	—.02
June		10.16	—.02
July		10.15	—.02
August		10.09	—.02
September		10.04	—.02
Middling Spot		10.36	plus .04

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	
Sales on Speculation	5,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100
	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	6.55 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	6.80 plus .05
Bengal, Good	6.05 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.30 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	6.55 plus .05
Oomra, Good	7.20 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.50 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	7.80 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	8.40 plus .05
Broach, Fine	8.65 plus .05
Broach Superfine	8.90 plus .05

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Octobtr	16.83 plus .02
November	16.83 plus .02
January	16.89 Unchanged.
March	17.04 Unchanged.
May	17.21 Unchanged.
July	17.29 plus .01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.75 plus .10

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 14.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	23-5/8
Forward	23-11/16

London, Sept. 14.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11½.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 14.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	32.86
T.T. Milan on London	closed
T.T. Berne on London	25.16
T.T. Paris on London	123.91
T.T. London on Prague	163.80

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—

Dec/Jan. s'ment sellers £9-7-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—

Sept/Oct. s'ment paid £17-17-6.

Rapeseed, Toria ton:—

Sept/Oct. s'ment buyers £20-0-0

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £24-0-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Oct/Nov. s'ment sellers £24-0-0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—

Sept/Oct. shipment Hull quoted £23-15-0.

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—

Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £24-10-0

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 14.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt; Oct./Dec. delivery buyers 40/9.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt; Jan.Apl. delivery buyers 4059.

New York, Sept. 14.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: Closed.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—

Shipment Stllers September 46|3.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:

Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct. 49|3.

Wheat, South Australian, Faretls:

Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct. 48|6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels:—

Shipment Nominal and Value Sept.-Oct. 48|-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:

Oct.-Dec. per cwt., 12|5-1|4.

Jan.-March per cwt., 12|8-1|4.

C. & F. Bombay:—

Oct.-Dec. per cwt., 12|6-1|2.

C. & F. Karachi:—

Oct.-Dec. per cwt., 12|7.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb., Spot Sellers 10-1|4d.

—:o:—

COTTON MARKET REVIEW

—:o:—

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following market review dated Bombay Sept. 14:—

The American market this week was fairly active and on balance shows a net decline of 29 points. Early, the market was quiet and irregular owing to some squarring of accounts before the Bureau. The important event of the week was the publication of the second Bureau Report on the 9th instant, estimating the condition as on the 1st September at 55.4 and the crop at 14,825,000 bales. This compares with the condition 69.6 and the crop estimate 15,543,000 bales as per the previous report of August 8 and the condition 60.3 and the crop estimate 14,439,000 bales as published at this time last year. The number of bales ginned upto the 31st August is given as 1,570,000 bales against 304,000 bales in the previous report of the 23rd August and 956,000 bales pinned at this time last year. The Report is bullish and the market on its publication advanced 55 points but as many private estimates had already anticipated a bullish figure, and as after the date of compilation of the report there have been adequate rains in the drought sections, the market has been since declining on considerable selling pressure, bull liquidation and Southern hedge-selling. The highest price for the N. October position touched during the week was 19.45 on the 9th instant and the lowest 18.45 on the 12th instant, the range for the week being 100 points. The weekly weather report published on Wednesday last says that drought is relieved but is too late to do good. The U. S. Mills consumption during August to be published today is estimated by Garside at 549,000 bales against 527,000 bales same period last year.

In the local market, the week was interspersed with holidays and closes Rs. 6-3/4 lower. The market was steady upto the publication of the Bureau Report and has since been declining in sympathy with the weakness in America and on Commission Houses selling. The decline was not fully followed here towards the close owing to Bazar covering. The highest rate for Broach A./May touched during the week was Rs. 352 on the night of the 9th instant and the lowest Rs. 339-1/4 on the 12th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 12-3/4. Yesterday, the market being closed, the expected quotations are:—Broach A./May Rs. 340; Oomra D./Jan. Rs. 304-1/2; Bengal D/Jan. Rs. 252-1/2.

As the report failed to stimulate the market, its effect having been discounted by small private estimates previous to its publication, and as the drought has been considerably relieved, and as pressure of hedge-selling is bing felt in absence of sufficient trade buying to counterbalance it, the tendency of the market has become bearish and unless some fresh bullish factors appear on the horizon and appeal to the imagination of the speculative element which has been for long time now conspicuous by its absence, the market will probably have to work lower. For the present therefore we would advise short-sales to be made in strong markets.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

CHEAP EXCURSION TRAINS

—:o:—

B B C I RY'S SUCCESSFUL VENTURE.

Considerable public interest was aroused a few weeks ago by the successful propaganda of the B. B. and C. I. Railway which resulted in two holiday excursion tours being organised one from Bombay for a period of six weeks comprising all the principal cities of interest and pilgrim centres in Northern India including a visit to Kashmir; and the other from Muttra to Ajmer and back to enable Hindus from Bengal and the United Provinces to see the Sacred lake at Pushkar.

Since then further evidence of the activities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway propaganda has come to our notice in the organisation of another special Excursion train on more ambitious lines. This train started on Saturday the 14th and the excursion includes a visit to such important pilgrim centres as Sidhpur, Ajmer, Muttra, Ajodhya, Benares and Allahabad and extends over a period of three weeks. It appears that 1,300 passengers have joined this excursion for which cheap third class return fares were issued by the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the rate of 1¼ fare for the return trip. That such a large number of passengers availed themselves of this opportunity to visit India's most sacred Hindu pilgrim centres indicates the enormous scope which there is in this country for those Railways who definitely set themselves to encourage conducted tours of this nature. Moreover, it confirms the opinion that cheap concessions coupled with special facilities in the matter of comfort and convenience are geniunely appreciated by the poorer classes.

FIRST OF ITS KIND

Interviewed by our representative the Traffic Superintendent of the Metre Gauge system of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in whose jurisdiction this special train was organised, expressed the opinion that the response to this offre on the part of the Company constitutes an unprecedented achievement on the part of Indian Railways—an achievement which illustrates what can be done in this country by intelligent propaganda. The same official announced that it had been necessary to divide this special into four portions so as to ensure that each individual was provided with adequate sleeping accommodation during the halts at the various places visited.

Catering in the strictly orthodox style for Hindus has been made a feature of the arrangements of this tour. We cannot help feeling that this effort for the comfort of passengers on the part of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be rewarded by a substantial increase in the revenues of the Company and the creation of a mutual spirit of goodwill between the public and the Railway.

EVACUATION OF RHINE

—:o:—

BRITISH TROOPS BEGIN LEAVING.

RUGBY, Sept. 14.

The evacuation of the British army on the Rhine began to-day with the departure from Wiesbaden of advance detachments of two regiments. During eleven years spent by the troops on the Rhine they have borne unblemished record to which tribute was paid by General Sir William Thwaites in his farewell order. All ranks, he said, had gained lasting prestige for themselves and the British army in the eyes of those with whom they had come in contact, on account of their soldierly bearing, their efficiency, their consideration and courtesy towards the people whose country they were now leaving. In a letter to Sir William Thwaites, the War Secretary, Mr. Tom Shaw, conveys his profound thanks for the way in which the troops have maintained British reputation for chivalry, courtesy and fair play during the occupation period.

The last British troops will leave about the middle of December when a member of Royal Fusiliers will haul down the flag.—B. O. W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Publish your wants here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For Thirty Words AND ONE ANNA

for each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of Clerks, Typists stenographers and reporters. Apply to Managing Editor Punjab Press Bureau, LAHORE

A 1882

WANTED a LITHOGRAPHER Apply stating salary required with samples of litho works SHUNMUGHA VELASAM PRESS, Ambasamudram S. I. R.

A 1883

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE invite applications for a post of JUNIOR TESTING ASSISTANT in the grade of Rs. 90-10-150 at their Technological Laboratory at Matunga. Appointment non-pensionable but with benefit of the Committee's provident fund. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for 3 months during which period he will receive Rs. 75/-. Minimum qualifications Intermediate Science Examination with Physics and Chemistry. Applications, stating age, qualifications etc. with copies of testimonials should reach the SECRETARY, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Post Box 1002, Bombay before 30th September, 1929.

A 32339

WANTED—a competent HINDU PRIVATE TUTOR and GUARDIAN by a well-to-do Merchant of up-country for training and looking after his sons wholetime. He must be a graduate (L. T. Preferred) strong in English, Mathematics and History and Conversant with outdoor games. Apply sharp stating terms with qualifications to No. 2351, Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1873

PROFESSIONS

WHAT IS IN YOUR FATE.—Send horoscope or name of birth with Rs. 1/4- and you will get an accurate history of your whole life, with means to health and wealth. The SECRETARY, Astrological Central Bureau, Dhanwantri Bhandar, Benares City.

P 1881

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Girzapore Square North, Calcutta

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams—"CALHOTEL."

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.

C 1884

BOOKS.

IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH. To know HOW, Just drop a p. c. to:— Mr. M. VENKATASIAH, B. A. Krishnaraja, Mohalla, Mysore.

R1879.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR; —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad. Deccan.

L 8161

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF AXLE BOXES CAST STEEL FOR RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawing and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Axle Boxes Cast Steel for Railway Rolling Stock". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form without drawing may be obtained if required at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October 1929.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
4th September 1929.

32807

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTA.

APPOINTMENT OF LIGHTING SUPERINTENDENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Lighting Superintendent, Calcutta Corporation. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000 per month by annual increments of Rs. 25 for approved service plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 100 per month. The Corporation will be prepared to pay any salary within the grade to a particularly qualified candidate.

There are at present 18,000 incandescent gas lights, about 10,000 electric lights including those in Municipal buildings, besides a number of oil lights. Additions are being made every year. Gas and electricity are supplied by public companies, but the Corporation are considering the question of providing their own electric generating station. The Lighting Department of the Corporation are responsible for the maintenance of the public street lamps and also of about 3,000 lights and 800 electric fans in Municipal Buildings.

Candidates must have recent experience of street lighting by gas in a large city with a thorough and up-to-date knowledge of mantles, burners, etc., photometric work, testing pressure, gas analysis, calorific value, and determining the discharging capacity of burner nipples. Candidates must also have similar knowledge of street lighting by electricity and of the working of generating station and possess certificates from recognised institutions or large Municipalities that they possess a thorough knowledge of street lighting by gas and electricity and are capable of managing and controlling the Lighting Department of a large city.

The appointment is subject to the Provident Fund, Leave and other Service Rules of the Corporation and may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side. The Provident Fund contribution is 8-1/3rd per cent. of the monthly salary and an equivalent amount is added by the Corporation, and the fund accumulates at compound interest. The selected candidate will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office and will not be allowed to take up any outside work. He will be liable to removal during the term of his office for misconduct or neglect of or incapacity for his duties. He will be required to submit to a medical examination and produce a certificate of physical fitness before joining his appointment. If a candidate is selected outside India, the Corporation will pay his passage (1st class) from London to Calcutta and also half pay for the period occupied by the journey, but he must refund the amount paid for passage if he gives notice within two years from the date of taking up his appointment. He will be required to take up his appointment about the 1st March, 1930.

Candidates should state their age and experience. In case a candidate is related to the Mayor, or any Alderman or Councillor or any Statutory Officer of the Corporation, he should notify such relationship in his application.

Applications will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 15th November, 1929.

B. V. RAMIAH,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th September, 1929.

32346

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, Ltd.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 28th September, 1929, at 11 a.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Liquidators' Statement of Account for the year ending 30th June, 1929.
2. To fix the Liquidators' Remuneration.

GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.

Asoka Building,
Princess Street,
Bombay, 14th September, 1929.

32338

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 26th September, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1929.
2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., as a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th September, 1929, to the 5th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
JOHN PETERSON,
Director.

Bombay, 29th August, 1929.

32331

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6, Musjid Siding, No. 78, Frere Road, opposite Princes Dock Clock Tower, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1929, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1928.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year 1929 and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMON,
Ag. Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September, 1929, to 30th September, 1929, both days inclusive.

32334

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913

and

In the Matter of Thomas Brown (India), Ltd., a Private Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act, having its Registered Office in Bombay at Ballard Estate, within the Fort, Bombay.

BHANJI DHARAMSEY SHAPARIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Ghatkopar, District Thana ..... Petitioner.

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 4th day of September, 1929, on the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner IT WAS ORDERED that Thomas Brown (India), Ltd., be wound up by the Court under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Mr. H. H. Wadia, the Court Liquidator, is appointed the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1929.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

32813

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—INDIAN CHIEF ENGINEERS, possessing Colonial Marine Engineer's Certificates on a consolidated pay of Rs. 500 which includes messing charges as well. Apply in own handwriting to MARINE SUPERINTENDENT, South Indian Railway, Mandapam.

32347

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UNDRIA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Virchand Poonamchand & Co., the Mortgagees and on account of Kalan Rahimbux, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 28th October 1925, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Monday, the 16th September 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground situate and lying and being at Undria Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1381, New No. 8544, Old Survey No. 2451, New Survey No. 3922 and Cadastral Survey No. 1154, Division Byculla together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 261 Street Nos. 11 and 13.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned

GANDHI & CO.

NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,5 05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,30,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS CAST IRON AND STEEL SCRAP MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots at the G.I.P. Railway, Sewree Wharf (Hajee Bunder, Sewree).

A large lot of cast iron and steel scrap such as laminated and buffer springs, axle boxes, iron slabs, engine cylinders, hammers, blocks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF BHANG AND GANJA BUSINESS TOGETHER WITH ITS STOCK IN-TRADE AND OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from N. H Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 466 of 1929 (Abdul Karim Fakirmahomed vs. Bai Bibibai and others) and pursuant to the directions given under the Court's Order, dated the 12th July 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant at 5 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

LOT NO. 1.—Bhang and Ganja business carried on at Ahmednagar in the name of Abdul Kadar Fakirmahomed with stocks-in-trade.

LOT NO. 2.—Outstanding of Bhang and Ganja business at Ahmednagar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
• RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE •
• COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES •
• SLIGHTLY TINTED •
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Halim Brothers,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 3

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vasanlidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

OUR GRAND PUJA OFFER
UP TO 8th OCTOBER 1929.
12 Kt. Rolled Gold Plated
FANCY & STRONG WRIST WATCH
Best Swiss make, very good timekeeper, made specially to our order.

Fitted with high class movement, in new designs GOLD PLATED case. A most beautiful watch to present, kept in Velvet lined box with Art Silk wrist band.

Guaranteed for two years.
Original Price Rs.12. HALF PRICE Rs.6
Packing and Postage As. 6, extra.
(Direct Importers. Established in 1892)
S. A. B. BAKSHI & Co.,
(Dept.B.) Post Box No. 114, CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION!
First Instalment! 6 Stupendous reels!
"THE WOMAN IN THE WEB"
Danger! Daring! Peril!
Another Big Attraction!
RIN—TIN—TIN
IN
'Tracked by the Police'
Drama in 6 reels!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE MOVING MYSTERY-MELO-DRAMA EXTRAORDINARY!
CHINATOWN NIGHTS
WITH
100 P.C. TALKING 100 P.C.
Starring:
WALLACE BEERY
WARNER OLAND
FLORENCE VIDOR
Adapted from the Thrilling Novel "Tong War."

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
The Marvellous Viennese Dancers
The above artists will appear daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. shows.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
HULA
Featuring:
CLARA BOW
EXTRA CINEMA SHOWS AT 8-15 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE RUSH HOUR
Featuring
MARIE PREVOST
A Delightful Comedy of Love and Adventure

THE CAPITOL
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Romance of Romances!

STARLO DIAMONDS (REGD.)

Guaranteed Hardness, lustre and brightness equal to genuine DiamondsNEVER GROWS DULL.

Rate varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per carat.
S. J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.,
Jewellers and Starlo Diamond Merchants,
TRICHINOPOLY (S. India.)
Tel:—"STARLO."

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
21 Sept.	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	ALL VESSELS	19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..	WILL	16,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		16,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	FROM	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	BOMBAY	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..	AT	16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	ADEN	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

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1929.			
25th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

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Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
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1929		
16th Sept.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi
18th Sept.	Baroda ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal Karachi&Persian Gulf Ports.
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.
20th „	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi
21st „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.
25th „	Khandalla..	East & South Africa.

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Ateuta Maru ..	8000	....	a 18Sept
a Tokushima Maru.	5976	18 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@30Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 Sept.	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.

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Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden voyage	8 Oct.
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RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

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Hamburg	New York	Sydney
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Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	56,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Bombay City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to support Sarda Bill, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas to preside.

Public Meeting to support the Sarda Bill, Sir C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

Bombay Women's Conference, Malabari Hall, Gamdevi, 4-0 p.m. Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur to preside.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above institute a public lecture on "Co-operative Movement" will be delivered by Diwan Bahadur A. Ramchandra Row to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Hall, (Bake House Lane, Fort).

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office to-day (Monday) a 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Y. M. H. ASSOCIATION.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar will deliver a lecture to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Girgaum Back Road.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SANITARY INSPECTORS' COURSE.

The next session of the Sanitary Inspectors course will commence from November 4. Application for admission to the class should reach the Municipal Offices, not later than October 15.

Graduates in Medicine, Engineering and Veterinary must submit their applications to the Director of Public Health, Poona, through the Principals of the respective Colleges.

Copy of prospectus etc., can be had on applying to Dr. J. S. Nerurker, Ag. Executive Health Officer.

CHILD'S CURIOSITY FOR STEAM ROLLER LEADS TO DEATH.

The working of a steam roller on the street below was the indirect cause of the tragic death of Kalpavati, the three year old daughter of Pundlik Mehta residing on the second floor of Dwark Mansion, Sandhurst Road on Saturday afternoon. The child mounted a box and leaned against the railings to look at the roller and accidentally fell down. She sustained severe injuries and died in the G. T. Hospital. The City Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at an inquest held on Sunday.

COTTON MARKET'S TRIBUTE.

The Ready and Forward Cotton Market will remain entirely closed to-day (Monday) as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Jatindranath Das.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per S. S. "Orvieto" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mawa" with the Mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 3-30 p.m. on the 13th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" arrived London on Friday the 13th instant.

GANPATI FESTIVAL AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, Sept. 14.

At yesterday's Ganpati celebrations held at Mr. Naik's bungalow, Prof. Kamat entertained the gathering with some sleight-of-hand sticks. Poems, composed by Mr. Karlekar commemorating the death of Lala Lajpatrai were recited by this youthful poet.

The last item on the programme was Harikirtan by Mahabal Shastri.

POLICE LORRY KNOCKS DOWN A PATHAN.

The adjourned inquest over the body of Ajatkhan Junnakhan, a pathan who died as as result of his being knocked down by a police lorry on August 31 last was concluded by the City Coroner on Sunday.

It appeared that the deceased was doing some repair works on a lorry when Police lorry No. 17 came from behind. When the latter was just a little distance away from the first lorry, a taxi came along from the opposite direction. In order to make room for the taxi the Police lorry swerved to the left and in doing so knocked down the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death

MILL ATTENDANCE ON SUNDAY

The number of men at work on Sunday is 1,22,247.

PRINCE OF WALES STATUE AT AUNDH.

AUNDH, Sept. 12.

(From a Correspondent).

The unveiling ceremony of the full size marble statue of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales which was to come off on October 22, will now take place October 15 at 5 p.m. at the Poona Railway station at the hands of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Her Excellency Lady Sykes has also been pleased to be present on the occasion. The change in date is made to suit the convenience of Lady Sykes.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

COLAH'S FINE BATTING.

The Parsi Gymkhana fixture with the Catholic Gymkhana provided the best match of the week-end, in which some fine batting performances were put up. The Catholics took the first knock and ran up a respectable total of 293 runs for 7 wickets, O. Gonsalves, P. N. Pereira, R. E. Fairman, and P. A. Kanickam all doing well.

The Parsi Gymkhana replied with 204 for 6 wickets, scored in two hours. Colah played a splendid innings of 94 which included seventeen boundary strokes, and he and N. D. Marshall added 109 runs for the third wicket. K. J. Mody hit up a hurricane innings of 51 made up partly of nine fours.

FRIENDS UNION C. C. vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Chiefly as the result of a good contribution of 75 (not out) by that promising young player V. M. Merchant, the Friends' Union Cricket Club were able to register a score of 215 for 5 wickets against the Islam Gym. The latter were rather disappointing and with two exceptions the batting was very poor. A. G. Khan scored a confident 50 while Kazrani contributed 26. Time put an end to the game when the Islam Gymkhana had scored 94 for the loss of 7 wickets.

The Hindu Gymkhana "B" were thoroughly trounced by the New Social Union Cricket Club on their own ground. Batting first the home side scored 90 runs, to which the visitors replied with 235 for 5 wickets. A versatile century by S. V. Shinde was the feature of the match. In their second innings the Gym. scored 44 runs for the loss of 7 wickets and were lucky to avert an innings' defeat.

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ADVANCE AYURVED

POPAT AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY FOUNDED

WHAT WEST HAS BORROWED FROM EAST

The ceremony of conferring the Honorary distinction of "Pranacharya" on learned and renowned medical practitioners devoted to Ayurvedic science and its development, the awarding of certificates to the successful students of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, and announcing the establishment of an Ayurvedic University was held on Sunday evening in the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Hall, Bhuleshwar, when the Hon. Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlvi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, presided.

Dr. Popat Brabhuram, Principal of the College, in the course of his report, stated that the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College was established so far back as 1896 with a view to diffuse the Ayurvedic science through the medium of vernaculars, associate learned and competent men in Aryan and Euopean systems of medicines in the promotion and diffusion of the science and test by means of examinations the qualifications of the students and confer on them diplomas and marks of honour according to their fitness. Since then the college had enjoyed a successful career and about 138 Ayurvedic graduates and 75 nurses and midwives had taken their degrees

POPULARITY OF PRABHURAM COLLEGE.

The popularity of the curriculum of this College became so widely known that the students from other Ayurvedic institutions of India applied for admission to the different examinations, but the authorities could not accept them under the existing regulations of the College. A movement was therefore set on foot by the Principal of the College to establish an Ayurvedic University having an Examining Board independent of the College, so that students of other Ayurvedic institutions might also be admitted for the different examinations. The Trustees accordingly resolved at their meeting of 6th August 1928 to establish an "Ayurvedic University," the chief object of which being to test by means of examinations, the qualifications of students who might have acquired the requisite proficiency in different branches of Ayurved and confer on them diplomas, degrees and other marks of distinction.

Speaking on "this most useful healing science of India," the speaker deplored the present state of the science, and hoped the day would come soon when justice would be done to these "honest and scientific Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners" by the Government by granting them the necessary privileges.

The Prabhuram College had at present seven professors and also a museum of specimens with a laboratory and a small hospital.

CONFERRING OF HONOUR.

The President then conferred the honour of "Pranacharya" on Mahamahopadhyaya Kabiraj Gananath Sen Saraswati of Calcutta, Vaidyaraj Laxmishankar Govindram of Jethpur, Jyotir Vaidya Krishna Mohanji Sharma and Bhishagwar Vithal Bhaskar Sukhthankar.

The Registrar of the College then presented the successful students with diplomas and certificates, after which Mr. Mathuradas Visanji, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College requested the President to announce the establishment of "Dr. Popat Ayurvedic University."

In doing so the President said that by selecting him to preside over the occasion the Trustees had hit upon a man who was a firm believer in Ayurvedic medicines. He deplored the gradual disappearance of real and capable Hakims and Vaids with the multiplication of 'quacks,' and the inactivity of the Government in the direction of re-organising the Ayurvedic and Unani medical systems. The quacks had been mainly responsible for the lack of faith of the people in this indigenous medical system, while the Allopathic system had fortified itself all over the country with the Government support. One of the many things which the West had borrowed from the East was the Medical Science. The medical science of the West which was now called Allopathy had its origin and basic principles in the Unani system. And while Allopathy made rapid strides in the West as well as in the East, Ayurved became stagnant, mainly because it fell into the hands of the quacks. The Prabhuram College was therefore doing yeoman service in the direction of producing real hakims and vaids, for which the Trustees deserved to be thanked.

DR. POPAT AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY.

He then announced the establishment of "Dr. Popat Ayurvedic University," which was received by all those present with loud acclamation.

The President was next garlanded and presented with a silver cup as a memento of the occasion, which he accepted with great pleasure.

BOMBAY'S MYSTERIONS DISEASE

WHAT EASTERN SCIENCE CAN DO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A very interesting situation has arisen on the outbreak of a peculiar kind of fever that has baffled the diagnosing ability of the medical experts who have been forced to acknowledge their ignorance of the disease as well as the method of treatment. Matters reached such a stage that the St. George's Hospital had to be closed down for disinfection on the 7th September. Even in other hospitals no success has been achieved in this respect and the lives of most of the patients suffering from this disease have been lost. At this stage is it worthwhile to give a chance to the physicians practising on the Eastern system of treatment so that they may suggest remedies based on the Eastern system and save the precious lives that are now in danger.

If we are offered such an opportunity and reasonably it should be so, then we have simply to assure that we shall meet wth success. The principles of treatment in the Eastern science of medicine are such that however new the symptoms may be it is possible to find a cure for it because the principles are so broad and based on such logical and scientific research that no form of disease can escape their application. During plague and influenza our marked success bears out the truth of this statement, and the Eastern system of medicine has come to the succour of the patients where the Western system had failed.

In the epidemic and chronic cases also we have proved the superiority of our system which has been recognised even by our just opponents.

Finally I must repeat that we should be given the opportunity of examining and treating these patients whose disease cannot be diagnosed by the Western doctors.—Yours, etc.,

ABU YUSUF ASFAHANI.
An Eastern Physician.

B. B & C. I. RY. MEN'S UNION

MEETING AT PAREL

On Friday a mass meeting was held at Parel near the B. B. & C. I. Iron and Wagon shop, when Mr. Nandurbarkar the Union Organiser addressed the meeting. He criticized the vast difference between the condition of the rich capitalists on the one hand and the poor workers on the other. He told the men that they must now wake up and assert their rights which have been disregarded by their masters for a long time. He pointed out how the workers in Western countries had improved their lot through Unity and Sacrifice. He further referred to the reply given by Sir George Rainy and said that if the workers wanted to get their grievances redressed they must join the Parel Union in Large numbers. It is only thus that they can prepare for the coming struggle.

Mr. Brij Mohan Sahai also spoke bringing home to them that their low standard of living was due to want of proper bond of unity among their ranks.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

to show that all the members of the Tariff Board were of opinion that the depression of the industry was due to some deeper causes the reoval of which only might put the matter straight.

LANCASHIRE DICTATES.

When the Government received this Report, their duty should have been clear to them. They could have either accepted the majority report or the minority report, but surely a total rejection of both was not expected in any quarter. Such a rejection would not have been expected of any Government if they were in any sense in touch with the feelings, sentiments and views of the people. ..... It is to be hoped that Government will not condemn either the publicists or the representative Associations if they, reviewing their decision with regard to the report of the Textile Tariff Board, refuse to accept it as the conclusion of Government of India and look upon it more *as a dictate from Lancashire.*" (italics) ours).

"It cannot be said that even the majority report has erred on the side of leniency or largeness of outlook, for even they have recommended a bare four per cent increase in the import duty on cotton goods imported into this country against very high duties which are the order of the day in several leading European and Asiatic lands. The difference in exchange alone is about 12-1/2 per cent. and foreign manufacturers get a good deal of advantage of this Exchange. What the Board should have proposed, therefore, was a compensatory duty in proportion to the rise in exchange and a definite protective duty for the cotton textile industry. Instead of that, the Board have rested content with proposing merely a four per cent. increase. My Committee have serious doubts whether even this four per cent. increase in import duty will be sufficient to meet the necessities of the situation".

"My Committee note that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Tariff Board with regard to the removal of the import duty on machinery and stores. My Committee, in their written statement to the Textile Tariff Board, opposed such a removal and observed that it would not bring appreciable relief. They do not think that such a remission will mean any material benefit to the cotton textile industry. It throws much light on the attitude of the Government to indigenous industries in general that while they have rejected entirely the other recommendations of the majority and minority reports, they have accepted only this minor recommendation with regard to the removal of import duty, on machinery and stores, *which is calculated to benefit not so much the cotton textile industry as the manufactutrers of Great Britain.* (italics ours). Government even have gone further than the recommendations of the Tariff Board, for they are going to apply the exemption to machinery and stores, which are not necessarily connected with the cotton textile industry. My Committee would not have any objection even to this small concession being made by the Government, but they apprehend that such a remission of duty, especially on stores, will be very much adverse to the interests of the several chemical and other industries which have been started in the country since the last few years."

(To Be Continued.)

TO SUPPORT SARDA BILL

To-day's Meeting at Cowasji Jehangir Hall

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Committee of Education and Social Reform, the Seva Sadan, the Hindu Mahila Samaj, the Bhagini Samaj, the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, the Bombay Women's Council, the Arya Mahila Samaj, the Rastriya Stri Sabha, Women's Indian Association, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Bombay Youth League and the Congress Muslim Party a public meeting will be held at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to support the principles of the Sarda Bill which is at present before the Assembly. Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas will preside. The following will be amongst the speakers:—

Mrs. Hansa Mehta
Mrs. Avantika Gokhale
Mrs. Munshi
Mrs. Shafi Tyebji
Miss Engineer
Miss Tata
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh
Mr. K. Natarajan
Mr. M C. Chagla
Mr. Purshottum Tricumdas
Mr. K. F. Nariman
Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

AN ALL-TALKING MYSTERY DRAMA OF CHINATOWN

The love of a scintillating society beauty for a brutal and cynical man who rules a million Chinese through the national Tong organisation is the basis of the story of the film, "Chinatown Nights", which is being shown during this week at the Excelsior Theatre. It shows how this infatuation drags her to the gutter of Chinatown's underworld until her pitible condition arouses a responsive chord in the white boss. Presented as a hundred per cent. talking picture, this swift-moving mystery drama gives Wallace Berry his greatest role, a role demanding infinite power and resource, and Berry brings to it all that force and skill which has lead him step by step up the ladder of screen success. Florence Vidor gives a magnificent portrayal of the woman in the case, and Warner Oland and other prominent players find a place in the cast. An Oswald Rabbit movietone cartoon and another one-reeler complete the programme.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

In "Hula," a film depicting a cross-section of life in the Hawaiian Isands which is being shown at the Empire Theatre, Clara Bow is once again the happy, dashing, carefree madcap of the screen. The story deals with the doings of an island belle who holds her heart aloof from the men who swarm around her until a handsome young visitor from Western lands comes to visit her father's house, and the climax which is portrayed in the film is not the obvious one. Miss Bow is the bouncing flaming-haired flapper who whirls through life in a grass skirt, whilst the leading male role is played by Clive Brook, a really clever actor who is just beginning to attain his rightful place on the films. There is comedy from an unusual angle in this picture, and the dances and the local scenery are excellently reproduced. The Imanoff Quartette will continue to dance twice nightly in conjunction with the picture programme, and at extra shows an additional film will be screened.

FORTHCOMING PRODUCTIONS AT OPERA.

Marie Prevost plays the leading role in a sparkling comedy titled "The Rush Hour", which is being screened at the Royal Opera House with Harrison Ford and Seena Owen in the leading supporting roles. The plot develops the adventures of a romantically minded girl who sells tickets in a steamship agency and decides to stow away on a ship bound for Europe. How she does it, the people she meets, including a couple of adventurers who use her as a decoy, are admirably depicted in the film, which has thrills as well as humour.

With the advent of finer weather, several touring companies have been booked to appear at the Opera House. Madame Zomah, a mystery mind-reader who comes to India with an excellent reputation will open at the end of the current month in conjunction with Murray, the Australian handcuff king, whilst Dick Norton's Revue Company is due about the middle of October. Carpi's Italian Grand Opera Company, which is playing to big audiences on the other side of India, will commence a short season on November 9, and the famous Cherniavski Trio will give four or five recitals at the end of that month. Chefalo, the Italian conjurer, will be the next arrival, and Kaii's Hawaiians are expected to pay a flying return visit before Christmas. And to usher in the New Year there will be a pantomime, played by Bombay amateurs.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

Francis X. Bushman, Junior, which is being seen at the Edward Cinema in the opening episodes of a new serial film which bears the title, "The Scarlet Arrow." Based on experiences in and around the Royal North-West Mounted Police Stations in Canada, the film is full of gorgeous scenic settings and includes a thrilling forest fire. The Empress Cinema will continue its daily change of programme of film masterpieces.

THE CAPITOL.

Strange creepy things that float in mid-air; grotesque illusions of magicians, and belief-defying feats of modern magic—these form the background—and in a way a strange comparison for the mysterious story that is unfolded in their shadow, in "The Show," now playing at the Capitol Theatre. It is a mystery story set in a surrounding of baffling mystery —in the very midst of delusion, as it were. For it is a story told in the interior of a strange "Palace of Illusions" where decapitations, floating heads, ghosts, and all the other tricks of the stage magician are used as setting for a startling story. John Gilbert and Renee Adoree, that remarkable duo of "The Big Parade," lay together again in the new Metro-Goldywn-Mayer feature laid this time in Budapest than France. It is a strange romance of a strange underworld told in a setting of uneanny mystery.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, has decided to show a serial and a drama combined during this current week. "A Woman in the Web" a new fifteen episodes serial starring Heeda Nova with Frank Glendon, first instalment six reels will be shown this week with another big attraction of Warner Bros. six reels thriller "Tracked by the Police" featuring "Rin-Tin-Tin. The "Woman in the Web" is said to have more than the usual amount of serial thrills. Although each episode end is a fitting climax that will leave the audience in thrilling suspense.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

"Loves of Carmen" one of the most pretentious pictures attempted by William Fox in recent years, comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). This adorable bewitching Dolores Del Rio" plays the leading role of the amorous and passionate Carmen, the lovely women with the face of a child, the heart of a wanton and the soul of a woman.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY

M THERESC U

HINDU YOUTH'S SAD END

Driven to desparation by continued unemployment Premji Hirji, a Hindu youth put an end to his life by swallowing an overdose of opium on Friday.

At an inquest held on his body by the City Coroner on Sunday, a relative, residing at Dana Bazar, said that the deceased was without occupation for some time. On Friday evening he retired and slept on the terrace. The next morning he was found in an unconscious condition. He was immediately removed to the hospital where he died on Saturday.

A letter found on the person of the deceased explained that he (deceased) was forced to commit suicide because he had failed to secure employment inspite of persistent efforts.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BROACH LETTER.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY.

BROACH, Sept. 12.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The sad demise of the wife of Mr. M. M. Kiledar, a prominent citizen of the city and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation took place last week. Mr. Kiledar, instead of squandering away money on the useless and unnecessary ceremonies has donated a handsome sum of Rs. 501 for the education of girls.

A private meeting of the Wadapada Youngmen's Association was held on the 9th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Syed Asadali and the resolutions condemning the action of the British in Palestine were passed.

A conference of the Secondary School teachers of the Gujarat will be held here on the 15th instant under the presidentship of Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., of Ahmedabad.

CO-EDUCATION IN BROACH.

Last year Messrs. K. C. Thakore and F. A. Patel, proprietors of the Pioneer High School, started the experiment of co-education in their school. To the great satisfaction of the public and the proprietors the experiment has been successful to a marked degree, and 12 girls have already been admitted. A great increase in the number of girls is expected next year.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY.

Vigorous propaganda is being carried on for the enlistment of the members and from the work done it appears that the Congress Muslim Party will be a success in the City.

BROACH YOUTH LEAGUE.

The President of the League, Mr. J. C. Gandhi, recently declared in some papers that the League would only take up the social work and no politics will be involved in the programme of the League. This moderate declaration has aroused much distisfaction among the youths of the city. Due to this declaration the President and Secretary have been subject to much criticism from the extremist side.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

COMES OFF ON SATURDAY NEXT.

The Bombay Women's Conference organised by the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reform will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi on September 21, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur will preside.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1929.

Whitewash

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The Report of the Bombay Riots Enquiry is a most disappointing document. The Committee consisted of Mr. P. E. Percival, Judicial Commissioner, Sind, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Mr. Krishnalal Jhaveri, an ex-judge of the High Court. When the personnel of the Committee was first announced we expressed our scepticism whether a committee consisting of an official and a retired official was a proper body to sit in judgment in a matter in which the conduct of the Government was vitally involved. Our scepticism is justified by the report of the Committee. The members of the Committee are very estimable gentlemen, but it is, perhaps, not their fault that they have not been able to prove equal to the delicate and difficult task assigned to them. In regard both to the origin of the riots and the measures adopted by Government their findings are unwarranted by the bulk of the evidence placed before them and they seem to be over-anxious to make out a case for the panicky legislation which Government have, with the aid of their docile majority, got through and expect to get through the Council. All the three members are trained and experienced lawyers and yet their decisions are more in the nature of special pleading on behalf of one party than an impartial and judicial weighing of evidence. They do not seem to have escaped the obsession of Communism which certain people have on the brain.

How unjudicial their attitude towards Communism is will be evident from their solemn and precious recommendation that "it should be considered whether Section 22 of Trade Union Act should not be amended so as to exclude Communists from the management of any registered Trade Union." Now, the Communists in India have much to answer for and we strongly disapprove of much in their policy and method. But Communism is not a crime and the law of no country in the world, not excluding India, has made it, any more than Fascism, a crime. Do the members of the Committee know that there is a Communist Party in England which runs candidates for parliamentary elections and which has a considerable membership and voice in not a few of the trade unions? If, according to these Daniels, a Communist is to be deprived of his elementary right as a citizen to join a trade union, why should he at all be left to exist except within the walls of the jail? The right way to deal with Communists in India is to follow the example of England and other progressive countries and that is to remove the grievances of the workers, to raise their standard of life, to make their voice felt effectively in the administration of the country and, above all, to leave it to trade unions themselves to deal with them by propaganda and disciplinary action. With its amazingly unjudicial view of Communism it is not surprising that the Committee has readily accepted the view placed before it by a few witnesses especially, as it itself says, "prominent European and Parsi witnesses," that "the activities of the leaders of the Red Flag Union are the basic cause of the riots." The fact that the majority of witnesses who appeared before it, men like Sir Purshottamdas, Sir Chunilal Mehta and Lalji Naranji, considered that the strike and the Labour leaders had nothing to do with the riots does not at all weigh with this Committee of lawyers. Yet the Committee unwittingly demolishes its own case by its finding in another connection. Thus in paragraph 101 it says: "Finally regarding the alleged inaction of the Police just before the riots, the main fact that has to be remembered is that between the 18th January and the 2nd February there was absolutely no attack or assault on any one in connection with these disturbances (whether this was due to the Municipal elections or whatever the cause may have been). So the Police had no reason to anticipate that the disturbances would suddenly break out with such ferocity early in February." If this is a fact, and it is, what earthly connection can the riots have with the activities of the ReRd Flag Union?

The fact is the real truth about the origin of the disturbances—and the Committee is right in saying that they were more in the nature of isolated murders than riots—has eluded the Committee. The real truth is that they were the outcome of a temporary fit of insanity induced by the kidnapping scare. The beginning was the kidnapping scare and nothing more. There was no communal tension in the City when the kidnapping scare began. It was the cruel hunt of the Pathans and the failure of the Government to take more drastic and efficieht measures than they took to prevent the assaults on the Pathans and to arrest those responsible for the assaults which led to their deplorable development into communal disturbances. The question, therefore, which the Committee had to decide was why and how Government failed in their duty in this respect. We are not far wrong in saying that a large number of witnesses before the Committee felt that the military should have been called out earlier than it was. But the Committee thinks that there was no delay in calling out the military. The Committee in this connection refers to the reputation of Mr. Kelly, who undoubtedly is the best Commissioner we have had for many years. In the course of his evidence Mr Kelly said: "This is not the only occasion during my seven years of Commissionership on which we have had excitements and panics and crises. There have been many other occasions when I had in my mind the necessity for calling out the military; but I have always in the past relied, and relied with success, on the excellent commonsense of the people." This is quite true and the sentiments do credit to Mr. Kelly. But the happenings in Bombay on Monday the 4th and Tuesday, the 5th February were unprecedented in the City's history and they demanded unprecedented and prompt measures. In the words of Mr. Kelly, "On the morning of the 4th, 10 Pathans were either murdered or so severely injured that they died subsequently of their injuries; on the morning of the 5th, 10 Pathans were either murdered or so severely injured that they had died subsequently of their injuries." That such things should take place in a modern city showed that the Police force was unable to cope with the crisis. In fact, Mr. Kelly himself says in another place that "the Police had not been able to afford them (the Pathans) the protection they were entitled to." In face of all this and the admission of the Home Member that "perhaps we may have called them (the military) out at 10 instead of waiting for mid-day," who can deny that had it not been for the delay, whether of two hours or 24 hours, the hunt for Pathans would not have developed into communal disturbances? Nor is that all, the Committee says: "The measures which proved to be most successful in coping with the riots were the calling out of the military, the enforcement of the Curfew Order, the combing out of bad characters, the disarming in certain localities and the order forbidding the assembly of more than five persons. In fact, all the measures worked in together. We are informed that the Curfew Order and the combing out of bad characters could not have been enforced, if additional police and the military had not been available. On the other hand, it was found that the mere presence of the military had not as much effect as had been expected. The moral is that it is desirable to call out the military and to adopt all the other measures which were taken on this occasion, as soon as the emergency arises." And yet the Committee has not the fairness to point out that most of these measures as well as the closing of the liquor shops were suggested to Government by the Citizens' Peace Committee on February 8 but were not promptly carried out. If the suggestions had been promptly carried out the tragic incidents of the night of February 8 might, perhaps, have been averted. The Committee does not recognise the splendid service which the Peace Committee rendered in relieving the tension and bringing about fraternization among the members of the two communities by its tours in disturbed areas to which it refers in terms of cheap sarcasm. But the citizens of Bombay appreciate that service too gratefully to accept the view of the Committee.

A Lawless Law.

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We had hoped that the tragic death of Jatin Das would have some chastening effect on the Government of India. But the speeches of their spokesmen on Saturday during the discussion on the Hunger-strike Bill and on the adjournment motion made it abundantly clear that that attitude continues to be as callous as ever. Pundit Motilal Nehru had good reason to be reminded of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. For years Indians had patiently suffered the inhuman horrors of jails and the most galling discrimination against Indian prisoners. Latterly, however, patriotic educated Indians whose patriotism was rewarded by a foreign Government with imprisonment rebelled against the jail conditions and their protests were endorsed by many responsible leaders who worked on Jail Reform Committees. But Government paid no heed to the protests. Finding conditions no longer tolerable, some of the prisoners in the Lahore Jail determined to bring matters to a head by going on a hunger-strike. Their simple demands were that under-trial and political prisoners should be given the humane treatment given to such prisoners in all civilised countries. For days and weeks the strikers preferred the tortures of starvation to the humiliations they were subjected to. But the Punjab Government only appointed a Committee to investigate into the general question of jail reform and the Government of India, in the words of Pundit Motilal, "issued communiques and wrote circular letters while high-souled men were lingering between life and death." Panditji added: "While the Government is thus dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying, one life is already lost and others are on the verge of death. Is not this a case for severe censure of Government?" The Assembly answered the question by passing Panditji's censure motion by a majority of 55 votes to 47.

Government's defence of the odious Hunger-strike Bill and their refusal to accept the reasonable demands of the hunger-strikers were marked by an utter disregard for justice or humanity. The Law Member even went to the length of saying that the presence of the accused was not required as a fundamental rule of law but only "as a rule of procedure". Mr. E. L. Price, a supporter of Government, discredited himself and his side and libelled the fair sex by remarking that the hunger-strikers had flouted justice by a "feminine and sulky trick." To call the heroic self-sacrifice of the hunger-strikers a "sulky trick" is indeed to flout decency of language and all sense of humanity. As regards flouting justice, let the world judge if it is not the Government and their supporters who flout justice by supporting a Bill which, as Pundit Motilal said, was repugnant to the laws of jurisprudence of any civilised country in the world. Even a man like Mr. Jinnah, who is the last person to exaggerate, felt constrained to describe the measure as "revolutionary, unheard of, and unprecedented". Mr. Jinnah pointed out how in the mediaeval days in England persons were tortured with a view to forcing them to make a plea but how "even in those days there was no question of holding ex-parte trial". The fact of the whole case is, as Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar and several others plainly remarked, the Bill is a lawless law, prompted by a political motive. But what better can be expected of a Government, accustomed to deport men even without a trial?

We do not know what the Government will do with the hateful Bill in view of the censure motion passed in the Assembly. If they have any regard for public opinion, any sympathetic imagination left in them, they should drop it altogether. Its doom in the Assembly is certain. If Government persist and invoke the aid of the extra-ordinary powers they possess, we can only say that they do not know what they do. They may at least realise that even to the patience of Indians there are limits and the limits are being fast approached. Government have passed from one repressive measure to another, their zest for such measures increasing with their apparent successes. The hunger-strike of a few and the self-immolation of one should be a warning to them in their headlong career. But whatever the Government may or may not do, it is time for the country to prepare itself for the imminent struggle of which Government's repressive measures are only precursors. Jatin's martyrdom would be vain if it does not inspire thousands of Indians with his passion for freedom and his capacity for self-sacrifice.

NO COMPROMISE ON THE AGE OF MARRIAGE BILL.

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SPARE THE EARLY AND YEARLY MISERIES OF INDIAN GIRLS

(BY DR. G. V. DESHMUKH, President, All-India Medical Congress).

The recent debate in the Assembly is encouraging in respect of the Sarda Bill. It augurs well for the success of the Bill. The Government after a lapse of number of years is seeing its duty clearly and has with one swoop wiped out its old discreditable record of indifference and hostility. The representatives of the nation are put on their trial. The representatives of the people have done well. Cultured Hindus and Mahomedans have both given their active support willingly and defiantly. If Religion and Dogma and the Shastras are with them well and good; if not, so much the worse for Religion, Dogma and the Shastras.

TYPES OF ORTHODOXY.

The opposition is from orthodoxy. There is the unreasonable orthodoxy and reasonable orthodoxy. The danger is from unreasonable orthodoxy. They are unreasonable. To them medical evidence is nothing and reason is nothing. The condition of human beings in the nation is nothing. On their rock of prejudice everything is to be split and drowned. The nation knows what value to attach to their opinion. But there is the other, the unreasonable type of orthodoxy which is unconsciously more dangerous. This type acknowledges the great evils produced by child marriage but the men who belong to this class dare not fight the evil and eradicate it. They would like to barter and try to reconcile the irreconcilables. Intelligent India is aghast with the attitude of this type. The men belonging to this type are above suspicion and they are respected for their services to the country. Take Pandit Malaviyaji as an instance. Who cannot but respect him for all that he has done for the country? His ideas of physical education of girls, of teaching them to swim, ride, shoot, will put any reformer to shame and yet, he comes forward with an amendment for the age of 12! If a girl gets married at the age of 12, how is she going to get time for all these activities during the present state of society and with childbed fore child mothers.

SAVE HIM FROM HIMSELF.

Reconciling the public indeed! Look at Panditji's stand for untouchability! Who does not remember his old figure standing in the sacred river Hooghly, pelted with mud to the shame of orthodoxy? Here was one respected and learned, whose type will be rare in future, trying to educate the dothodox public. This public instead returned him, not reason, not argument nor Shastras but mud. This is all that orthodoxy is capable of returning—mud! Mud in return for educating them! Mud in return for reconciling them! Men like Malaviyaji have to be saved from themselves. He brings forward an amendment for the age of 12 and if rumour is true, he is likely to be supported by some influential members of the Assembly.

ERADICATE THE EVIL.

The evil should not be made tolerable by taking off its ugliness. It is better to let it stand in its hideous nakedness. Then there is always a chance of its being completely kicked out. It is neither wise nor moral to try to make evil tolerable. 12 to 15 is the age of growth and development in the girl. It is the age of transformation and all the progressive nations acknowledge the supreme importance of looking after the body and mind of the girl at this critical age. Should not girls at this age be left in the affectionate care and attention of the mother rather than to the care of the mother-in-law and the foreign roof? This amendment should not be countenanced by the Assembly and should be summarily rejected. Let the evil be eradicated once for all. The educated opinion of the country was for 16 minimum age for marriage. The age of 14 itself is a compromise. Do not let us have a compromise on a compromise. It is a barbarous amendment, however well-intentioned and it will keep on breeding the Devil and Death with child widows and child mothers.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

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GOVERNMENT'S STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE TOWARDS SWADESHI ENTERPRISE

(BY D. M. D.)

XVII.

In this article we shall dedicate a few more instances of the glaring and galling racial discriminations in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government, in the economic sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the coastal trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

A BROKEN PLEDGE.

In his letter (dated the 14th July, 1927) to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, regarding the Report of the Textile Tariff Board, 1926, and the Government of India's Resolution thereon, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay, wrote as follows:—

"My Committee have felt deeply in common with the rest of the country that Government have failed to show that breadth of vision and far-sighted statesmanship which are expected of every civilised Government, in rejecting *in toto* the recommendations both of the Majority and the Minority of the Tariff Board. It must, however, be pointed out that when even the removal of the Excise Duty was not followed by any turning of the corner in the Textile Industry and when the Government of India said that nothing could be done without a Tariff Board Enquiry the Mill-owners' Association ultimately agreed to the Tariff Board enquiry after a lengthy correspondence and pourparlers between them and the Government; the ultimate reference by Government to a special Tariff Board was tantamount to a definite promise that if the Board submitted a favourable report, action would be taken upon it. There was otherwise no meaning in referring to the Tariff Board this important question. Such a reference was interpreted this wise not only by the Mill-owners' Association and this Chamber but practically by the whole of the commercial and industrial community and the leading publicists all over the

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

"The whole of the Board is unanimous on this point that the cotton textile industry is in a condition of depression at present and stands in need of remedial measures. Had it not been so, both the majority and minority reports would not have recommended any remedial measure at all but would have rested content with the statement that no help or protection was necessary for the industry suggested. If the depression had been found to be due merely to mismanagement by the mill-agents and there were no deeper causes which were responsible for it, the Tariff Board would have been justified in addressing themselves only to the mill-owners and in asking them to put their house in order. That it has not been done is significant

(Continued on page)

Notes of the Day

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Feather in Their Cap.

The announcement by the British Premier that he is definitely leaving in October on a visit to America and that his perusal of the American reply to the British Note regarding limitation of naval armaments has convinced him that a personal talk with President Hoover will help to bridge outstanding differences is certainly a feather in the cap for the Labour Government. Not only will it help in increasing British prestige at Geneva where an international conference on the reduction of armaments will shortly take place, it will also be regarded as the first indication on the part of Britain that she is anxious to take the initiative in solving a problem in regard to which her attitude so far has been greatly suspect.

Mountain in Labour.

During the next few weeks there will be numerous forecasts of the Simon Commission's recommendations. The "Sunday Times" has just published one. All these forecasts will, we have no doubt, constitute another case of the proverbial mountain in labour producing the rat. The tragedy for India is that the mountain's labours cost the Indian tax-payer an exorbitant sum, so that, apart from the insult heaped upon him of being foisted with an All-White Commission, he finds himself deprived for the entertainment of a costly "Tamasha", of money which could have been spent usefully on nation-building activities. The Simon Commission is expected to produce a unanimous report which will tell Indians that they cry for the moon when they want Dominion Status, which will assure our communalists a fresh lease of political activity by the retention of communal electorates and will recommend that the system under which Indians have no power over their own exchequer shall be continued. It recommends, of course, self-government—by stages!

Asiatic Labour Conference.

With the arrival in Bombay of Mr. Yune Kubo, the Japanese workmen's representative, the prospect of inaugurating at an early date the long-expected Asiatic Labour Congress and of holding the first session of the Congress in India becomes brighter and more certain than it has been so far. We are glad to learn that as a result of informal discussions between Mr. Yune Kubo and representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress it has been tentatively proposed, subject to confirmation by the All-India Congress and the Japanese Joint Council, that the first session of the Asiatic Congress be held in May, 1930, in Bombay or in Madras. The draft Constitution wisely provides that among the main objects of the Congress should be the removal of exploitation of workers in Asiatic countries and the combating of Imperialism. It also wisely provides that the aims of the Congress are to be achieved "by democratic and recognised Trade Union methods, which include co-operation with other organisations in so far as such co-operation appears useful in the interest of the Trade Union movement in Asia."

Labour in Japan.

Mr. Yune Kubo's account of Labour conditions in Japan is of much interest to workmen in India. It seems that the Trade Union movement has made rapid advances in Japan in recent years and has included a fair number of agricultural workers. It is mainly due to the strength of that movement that Japan has now stopped night-work in the factories and that Communism does not thrive in the country. The movement has yet to redress many Labour grievances such as the exploitation of women workers, especially of girls between 14 and 18 years of age, who are said to make up about 25 per cent. of the women workers in the textile factories. It is much to be hoped that the inauguration of the Asiatic Labour Congress will help in getting all these grievances speedily redressed all over the Continent.

A Thought for the Day.

"Your troubles as a result of the obstruction of the trial are very little compared with the big issues. Deal with the situation as politicians and not as bureaucrats who can only see one way and ask for more powers every time. Treat prisoners decently or split your case, but most of all try to concentrate your mind on the root causes and then the money of the tax-payer would not be wasted in prosecuting men who are trying and struggling for the freedom of their country."

M. A. JINNAH.

What He Wanted.

Daughter: "But, father, he is a man you can trust."

Father: "Gracious, girl! What I want is one I can borrow from."

DEFENCE OF HOLY PLACES

Muslim Deputation to Colonial Secretary

GRAND MUFTI'S APPEAL

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan has sent a cable to H. H. the Aga Khan requesting him to come to London to lead the deputation to Lord Passfield regarding the situation in Palestine. Sir Zulfiquar has received many cables from India in this connection, and also a cable from the Grand Mufti at Jerusalem appealing to every Moslem for his moral support in the relief for the wounded sufferers thus enabling the Palestine Moslems "to continue their lawful defence of holy places."—Reuter.

SIMON REPORT FORECAST

Only Change of Bolts and Nuts

'STATUS QUO' IN ESSENTIALS

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The "Sunday Times" gives prominence to certain broad general conclusions which it understands, have been reached by the Simon Commission whose report, it says, there is good reason to believe, is unanimous. These conclusions will be found summarised in the opinion that full Dominion Status is at present unpracticable. Further measures of self-government must be by stages with varying systems in operation in the Provincial Governments appropriate to local conditions. Defence, Foreign relations and relations with Princes shall remain the Imperial responsibility. There should be no weakening of the final authority and the power of Central Government in matters affecting internal law and order. Communal representation will probably be retained though its form and extent may be modified. The journal says a much wider extension of the existing franchise is not likely to be recommended.

The paper says the Statutory Commission will resume the formal sittings on the 24th September to draft its recommendations. The report which will be finally shaped after a study of the Central Committee's report (which is expected early in October) and the Provincial Committees' reports, is not likely to be publicly available until the reassembling of Parliament in February. It is not anticipated that proposals will emerge as a Parliamentary Bill before next autumn.—Reuter.

Satin Sen's Condition Alarming

PARALYSIS OF HANDS AND FEET

BARISAL, Sept. 13.

At a huge public meeting Mr. Gopal Biswas, the lawyer of Satindranath Sen narrated his experiences of the interview with Sjt. Sen in Barisal Jail. He said his condition was alarming, his hands and feet have been paralysed, eyes sunken deep. He cannot change his position, the circulation of blood has been very limited. He is still determined not to take food. Resolutions were passed to explore means to prevent a disastrous end.—Free Press.

Prof. Nripen Banerji Hauled Up Again

FRESH CHARGE OF SEDITION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Professor Nripendra Banerji has been summoned to appear before the District Magistrate, Jessore to answer a fresh charge of sedition on September 18. Mr. Banerji is being already tried for sedition in the Alipur Court.—Free Press.

LORD AND LADY IRWIN'S RETURN TO INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Lord and Lady Irwin depart for India on 10th October.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS

Tilden Wins U.S. Championship

LONDON, Sept 14.

Forest Hill.—Mr. Tilden has won the American lawn tennis championship for the seventh time beating Hunter by 3/6 6/3 4/6 6/2 6/4. This is the first occasion that the pair have met in American championship final.—Reuter.

LEAGUE PROTOCOLS

Adopted by Assembly

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League amid general applause adopted the draft protocol relating to the adherence of the United States to the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It also adopted by 32 votes to 15 amendments to the statute of the Permanent Court. Two protocols referring to the foregoing were signed on Saturday evening by a number of States including France, Germany and China.—Reuter.

Nizam to Visit Europe

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Reuter is informed unofficially that the Nizam accompanied by his sons Arzanzah and Mozumzah will probably visit Europe privately next year.—Reuter.

IRELAND SIGNS OPTIONAL CLAUSE

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Geneva.—On behalf of the Irish Free State Mr. McGilligan, Free State Foreign Minister, has signed the optional clause. The Free State's adherence is for twenty years on the sole condition of reciprocity and the signature is subject to ratification.—Reuter.

ELDER MURDER TRIAL

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 14.

The enquiry in connection with Elder murder case was resumed today and ten witnesses were examined.

Mr. A George, Inspector, Standard Oil Co, detailed the incident of his meeting the accused in down train at Galudih, his travelling in the same compartment to Howrah and proceeding to Calcutta in the same taxi. He gave certain clues which led to the tracing of Harrison.

Taxi driver Mohanlal gave a detailed description of the places which the accused visited and persons he met and shops where he made purchases after his arrival at Howrah.

Mr. Gregory of Newmarket Indentified his watch which he gave for repairs. He said he noticed ten rupee notes in his wallet.

Mr. S. R. Gettins gave the past history of the accused who had been a blocksignal Inspector at Ondal and left the job to better his prospects.

Mr. Gettins detailed presents which accused made to his friends after the occurrence, which were gold and silver watches, safety razor, dolls and other articles.

The accused asked for extra clothes. The Magistrate promised to look into the question.

PALESTINE DISTRUBANCES

A Typical Arab Assemblage: A large Muslim meeting held to discuss counter-measures against the Jewish attempts to change the 'Status Quo' of the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

A Jewish procession of schoolboys in Telaviv, which is now the principal Jewish centre in Palestine, where rioting occurred with many casualties.

DAS VINDICATES A HIGHER LAW

(Continued from page 1.)

of the Girni Kamgar Union, supported the resolution. He said it was a fact that Jatin was dead and also that they were all living. To-day their life was weaker with the memory of the great martyrdom of Jatindra Das. He wanted every youth to understand the significance of Jatin's martyrdom.

"A SHAMEFUL LIFE" TO LEAD.

They ought to know who was responsible for the death of Jatin. The responsibility lay on the shoulders of the Imperialist Government. (Shame). So, as long as the system of Government continued their life was a shameful life. He wanted the youths to realise that.

He wanted the youths also to understand as to why Jatin died. His was a slow death, and no one but a revolutionary youth would be able to die such a brave death. It was the present system of society that had made Jatin a revolutionary. He wanted to change the very basis of the present society which was dominated by the imperialists and capitalists.

Continuing the speaker said Jatin was not a solitary man who died of starvation.

A HAPPY AUGURY.

Mr. J. K. Mehta declared that the errors and mistakes of the bureaucracy always augured well for the movement of emancipation of this country. The Jallianwalla Baug Tragedy had awakened the people in 1919. He hoped the tragedy now enacted will make the Indian people renew their fight for the liberation of the country with greater vigour.

The speaker strongly repudiated the statement of the "Times of India" that Das had committed suicide. If such a death could be called suicide he would call deaths on the battlefields as murders. (Laughter) Jatin, he reiterated, had died for a great prineiple. It was a spiritual deed of the highest magnitude (applause).

LESSON OF THE TRAGEDY.

Dr. Hardikar in the course of his speech, said "India is mourning today, and India will have to mourn like this for years to come, if we do not open our eyes now. The people of the land aught to learn one lesson from this tragedy and that is, that unless they sacrificed their all in all for the object for which they are fighting for the last so many years, they will not win Swaraj from the foreign bureaucrats. The Government as well as the whole world have to learn a lesson from this tragedy that the people of India are awakened and that they will not put up with repression any longer".

He concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of Jatin Das.

The resolution was passed, all standing.

PROCESSION.

The meeting then formed itself into a procession and went to Chowpatty.

VINDICATES A HIGHER LAW.

ASSAULTS CONDEMNED.

Another public meeting to mourn the loss of Jatin Das was held in the Jinnah Hall on Sunday night under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Khilafat Committee, and the Swaraj Sabha.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, who presided at the meeting in the course of his speech said:—

We have met here to-night under the shadow of a very great and historic tragedy. One of our brethren has passed away, his body chained in fetters forged by an alien bureaucracy but his soul as free as the soul of any free man. (Hear, hear).

We have met here not only to honour the memory, which I trust succeeding generations will honour as they have honoured the memories of those who have fought the battle of liberty against odds and although apparently defeated in their life have won in the end. (Applause). We have also met to give expression to our opinion about the manner in which he had been made to quit this world.

There was a time when I used to be happy whenever I came to Bombay because I found that nowhere in India did we find a number of Indian people working together for the salvation of their country and teaching even the Government to honour us and respect our sentiments. But, unfortunately, things are not to-day as they used to be, and one of the symptoms of this is the English newspaper—I refer to the "Times of India."

SCURRILOUS ATTACKS

From day to day this paper has been going down in tone and the most shameful thing that I read in the "Times of India" was its leading article a few days ago. I wish I had brought a copy of that paper to point out to you how callously and in what inhuman manner this wretched sheet referredd to a man who was standing on the brink of one world and was about to enter the next. (Cries of "shame!")

The Maulana, continuing, said: "You can rule other nations, you can rule them tyrannically, but I did not expect that a human being could be so inhuman as the leader writer who wrote about the hunger-strikers.

"This hall has been built to commemorate a very brave fighter that my friend and namesake Mr Mahomed Ali Jinnah waged when one of the Governors of this Presidency was about to leave the shores of India. Now we all honour Mr. Jinnah but I am sure he will not take an offence if I say that we regard him as a moderate politician. But even his anger has been roused by the callousness of the bureaucracy in its dealings with young men who have the whole world spread before them to choose their career, and yet who are so roused at what they feel to be a dishonour that they are prepared to lay down their life to vindicate the honour of their country.

JATIN'S TREMENDOUS DETERMINATION.

"I can understand the momentary courage of a man who throws a bomb or shoots a man with a revolver or a gun. I can understand the courage of a man who commits suicide. But I want you to realise the tremendous determination of a man who refuses to be rescued from his march towards slow death.

Referring to the statement made on the floor of the Assembly by Mr. Price that the majesty of the law must be maintained by the legislatures the Maulana said there was a time when men in England had a higher regard for God's law than the law of the land.

"The reason why I do not go into the Assembly is because I do not want my laws to be made by alien but by the sons of the soil. Our law is not the law of the land but the law of the landlord," declared the Maulana

VINDICATED A HIGHER LAW.

The majesty of the law has tortured Jatin Das day after day and ended his life; yet Jatin Das has vindicated a higher law, the law of humanity. (Cheers).

The Government, he continued, had not the decency to release Jatin when they knew fully well that he was on the threshold of death.

did not know why Sir Denys Bray had pitched forth his voice in this political matter. His advice was "Do not let us be guided by sentiment."

"I ask Sir Denys Bray what are we to be guided by except by the sentiments of humanity. If England had not been guided by the sentiment of humanity, England would have been a slave country and not a free nation today. England is free to-day because the sons of England broke the law of England and recognised the law of humanity.

WHERE IS MAJESTY OF LAW?

Where was the majesty of law, when Charles the First was beheaded and James II, his son, was turned out of England? he asked. "Throughout the world time will come when even laws made by ourselves will have to be defeated by us. Even if the Swaraj Government does something against the law of God and humanity, we will revolt."

Proceeding the speaker said he

Proceeding the Maulana said that Jatindra Das laid down his life in the cause of the removal of racial discrimination in the treatment of prisoners.

"He has fought and died in that cause. But the question is what are we going to do? Are you going to be satisfied merely by passing resolutions. Are you, I ask, going to be satisfied by leading processions and being beaten by the Police? The police did not keep law and order when the riots were raging in Bombay, but to-day I am told 300 of them with lathies attacked young men who had formed part of the procession to honour Jatin Das (cries of "Shame, shame!"

A GODLY DEED.

Proceeding the Maulana said he did not always agree with the Youth League but he considered that the League had done a Godly thing in honouring the memory of Jatin Das in such a fitting manner.

The only fight they could put with the present bureaueracy was to go back to Non-co-operation.

"I ask my friend Mr. Meheralli to remember the days of Non-Co-operation and go back and at least non-co-operate. Mahatma Gandhi demands from you the minimum sacrifice from the maximum people. You will only remove this slavery by making sacrifices as great as that of Jatindra Das. If you are resolved to free your country at least make a minimum sacrifice which Mahatma calls upon you to do. I pray to God that He gives us the same courage and determination as was shown by Jatindra Das", he concluded.

Mr. J. B. Patel in a lucid speech then moved:—

"This public meeting, held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C., the Khilafat Committee and the Swaraj Sabha, pays its tribute to the magnificent sacrifice of Jatin Das, and condemns the system of Government which inhumanly refused his demand for humane treatment to those fighting the battle of the country and the shameful racial discrimination which was responsible for the untimely death of Jatin Das. It further exhorts that Indians should strive with all their might for full national independence if they are to be honoured at home and abroad and like Jatin Das they should shirk at no sacrifice to achieve this noble end".

In an lucid speech he commended the resolution for acceptance.

Mr. Abid Ali, seconding the resolution, said that the supreme sacrifice of Jatin ought to stiffen them in their resolve to wrest freedom for their country. It was no use passing paper resolutions but they should carry out the programme of the Congress so that when 31 December, 1929 dawned the country would be prepared to launch on their

(Continued on page 8.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL AGREEMENT

Chances of Success are Immeasurably Greater

LONDON PRESS ON PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

RUGBY, Sept. 13

The depnite announcement that the Premier will sail for America in the "Berengaria" on September 28th as has been provisionally arranged, has caused general satisfaction in London. The announcement was made last night after the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, had perused America's reply to the British Naval proposals. It is assumed that the terms of the reply have convinced Premier MacDonald that in personal contact he and the President of the United States will be able to bridge the difference still remaining.

CHANCES OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

The "Times" remarks that however formidable the obstacles that still remain, it is clear that chances of ultimate success are immeasurably greater than they were two years ago when the rigid and abstract definition of parity wrecked all prospect of agreement. There is good reason for hoping that the more flexible "yardstick" evolved in the course of the present discussions will prove itself a more accommodating measuring rod in the realm where the principle of relativity is even more significant than in the space and time of physical universe. This time, moreover, there has been no lack of diplomatic preparation: the ground has been carefully explored and improvement in the psychological atmosphere brought about by the Kellogg Pact has created a new spirit of goodwill which has certainly helped to mitigate the unavoidable difficulties of the problem.

GREAT AND DIFFICULT TASK.

The "Evening News" says that the Premier will carry with him to Washington the good wishes of the people of all Parties in this country. For this is not a sectional political matter. It is not even an attempt merely to get England into a Naval agreement with the United States. It is something far greater. What the Premier and the President will be aiming at is a Naval bond of agreement between the whole of British Empire and the United States as preliminary to World measures of disarmament. The task is a great and difficult one. Not only have two Governments and their advisers to settle the relative strengths and defensive values of two fleets, but they have to consider all sorts of details in which the Dominions, great powers and smaller countries are concerned. It is then to the credit of the Prime Minister that he in consultation with General Dawes has prepared the ground so carefully and well.—B. O. W.

Viscount Cecil's Proposals

FRENCH PRESS UP IN ARMS

LONDON Sept. 14

Paris.—Newspapers are up in arms with regard to the land disarmament proposal which, it is understood, Viscount Cecil will submit at Geneva on behalf of the British Government, suggesting limitation of trained reserves. France has always opposed such limitation, and the Anglo-French agreement reached year ago was that Britain would not oppose the French viewpoint. Viscount Cecil will also propose the limitation of reserves of war material—Reuter.

CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL SHIPS

AMERICAN GOVT'S ATTITUDE

LONDON Sept. 14

Washington.—It is stated that the United States Government will propose that a decade of naval holiday for the construction of capital ships shall be extended from 1931 to 1936, when there should be a opportunity for the second conference at which bigger steps can be taken towards reduction of all classes of warships.—Reuter.

VENUE OF NEXT NAVAL CONFERENCE

LONDON Sept. 14

The Naval Limitation Conference is not proposed to be held at Washington, as was suggested in an earlier cable. The venue of Conference is not mentioned but it is understood that most likely, it will be London.—Reuter.

DAS VINDICATES A HIGHER LAW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

fight under the leadership of Mahatmaji.

CORNER-STONE OF INDIA LAID.

Sardar Amarsingh, in further supporting the resolution, said that by immolating himself in the way he did, Jatin has really laid the corner-stone of freedom and it was upto the youths of the country to make the supreme sacrifice and thus finish the edifice of freedom for which a promising youth like Jatin has paid the highest price.

The resolution was passed all standing.

ASSAULTS CONDEMNED.

Mr. K. Narayan Swami then moved:—

"This meeting strongly condemns the unprovoked assaults by the police on the youth of Bombay at Chowpatty sands, and exhorts the Youth League to carry on its work without being discouraged by the shameless and barbarous methods of a foreign Government"

He said that the Bombay Police had by their unprovoked assault on the youths of Bombay who had gathered to pay tribute their comrade who so nobly laid down his life for the country once more given them a timely hint that they were slaves in their own Motherland and if anything this attack ought to go to further stiffen their resolve to carry on their fight to victory (applause).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated amidst cries of "Long Live Revolution".

MY CONSCIENCE REVOLTS

—:o:—

WHY DR. ALAM RESIGNED SEAT FROM COUNCIL

LAHORE, Sept. 15

"My conscience revolts at my presence in the Legislative Council of the Province, the Government of which has allowed an Indian youth to die of hunger-strike in the noble cause of elevating the status of political prisoners; and I hereby beg to resign from the membership of the Punjab Legislative Council." wrote Dr. Alam in the course of a letter which he has written to the President of the Punjab Legislative Council, formally resigning his seat in the Council

"The most courageous stand of Das for elevating the status of political prisoners in India demands an adequate support in his noble cause from every Indian; and if I cannot give him that support in the Punjab Council in an effective way, I must quit it immediately. I know it is no sacrifice on my part. I am only doing my duty. But my resignation from the Legislature of the Province where Das breathed his last in the interest of his Motherland may constitute a very humble tribute to his services, and this is the most I can do for his cause in my capacity as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council."

Dr. Gopichand also addressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab formally resigning his seat in the Council.—Free Press.

PUNJAB ROUSED TO THE DEPTHS.

LAHORE. Sept. 14.

Information received from all over the province shows there was complete and spontaneous hartal all over the countryside. Reports of demonstrations and public meetings have been received from Amritsar, Multan, Montgomery, Jaranwala, Rohtak and many other towns of the province.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C OFFICE CLOSED

FLORAL TRIBUTE TO JATIN DAS.

—:o:—

DEMONSTRATION AT DELHI STATION.

DELHI, Sept. 14.

News that the dead body of Jatin Das would pass through Delhi attracted a large number of people to the station. Congress volunteers and others with black flags filed on to the platform and as the train steamed in raised cries of "Bande Mataram". The party accompanying the dead body raised another black flag from the compartment in which the dead body lay. As the train pulled up large numbers of people showered flowers on the compartment and on the coffin. The train later left amidst cries of "Jatin Das-ki-Jai."

The station was fully guarded by the police.—A. P.

JATIN'S IRON WILL AND DETERMINATION.

—:o:—

PUNJAB KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE.

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the New Punjab Khilafat Committee this afternoon, a resolution was adopted by the Committee expressing sense of deep heartfelt sorrow at the sad demise of Jatin Das whom it considers worthy of all honour and respect as he sacrificed his life for the sake of those principles he chose to adopt for himself and as he set an unique example in perseverance, determination and self-sacrifice. The Committee regards the death of such a high-souled youth as a great national loss and while expressing condolence to the bereaved family, the Committee take this opportunity to congratulate Bengal for having produced such a worthy son of iron will and determination.—Free Press.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14

A Press communique issued by the office of All India Congress Committee states that on receipt of the news of the passing away of Jatindranath Das, the office of the All India Congress Committee was closed 'as a tribute of admiration for Das' supreme self-sacrifice.—A. P.

"TRAGEDY TOO DEEP FOR TEARS"

—:o:—

CALCUTTA Sept. 14

Referring to Jatindas's death, Ramanada Chatterjee, says: "The voluntary death of Jatindas is a tragedy too deep for tears. My only hope and prayer is that the tortures, which he had suffered on account of his long self-imposed fast, may bear adequate fruit in some good accruing to the nation, he loved so well.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS' HOMAGE TO JATIN DAS

—:o:—

CALCUTTA Sept. 14

Majority of the students of schools and colleges in Calcutta absented themselves as a mark of respect to the memory of Jatin Das and in the evening in direct violation of the order of the Commissioner of Police they organised a big procession of not less than half a mile in length consisting of both boy and lady students. The procession paraded important thoroughfares in north Calcutta. The students ultimately held a mass meeting at Shraddanand Park under the Presidency of Professor Nripendra Chandra Banerjee. The meeting was addressed by both men and lady students and a resolution was passed extolling the death of Das and commending his patriotism and spirit of self-sacrifice to the students of Bengal. The meeting felt confident that the martyrdom of this prince among students would inspire them to die for their country. It was further resolved that September 13 of each year should be celebrated as a day of national mourning.

Before the meeting terminated the order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting public assemblies and processions in the town of Calcutta and suburbs dated August 13 was handed over to the President by an Inspector of Police.

The President said that as there was no disorder the order of the Commissioner of Police was null and void and he was prepared to take the responsibility for the holding of the meeting in spite of the Police Commissioner's order to the contrary.—A. P.

BHATINDA'S HOMAGE

—:o:—

BHATINDA Sept. 14

A huge crowd paid their homage to Jatin Das body, when the express carrying it reached Rawind. Flowers were showered on the box containing the dead body.

Similar scenes were witnessed at Ferozepur, Kotkapura and Bhatinda which latter place was reached by about 10-30. Several persons bowed to Sjt. Kiron Das

It is understood that by 4 o'clock the express will reach Delhi.—Free Press.

MEERUT STUDENTS OBSERVE MOURNING

—:o:—

MEERUT, Sept. 14

Quite a large number of students of the Meerut College struck this morning on hearing of Jatin Das' death and marched in a procession bareheaded towards the city singing national songs and shouting slogans including "Jatin Das ki Jai." An hour later students from various schools followed suitand held similar demonstrations. The progress of their further activities were arrested by the intervention of local leaders who advised them to take part in the mourning procession to be taken out in the evening and public meeting to be held near the Town Hall.—A. P.

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD ADJOURNS.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14

The meeting of the Lucknow Municipal Board to-day was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Jatin Das. A resolution was adopted placing on record the deep sense of sorrow at his death and the Board's appreciation of the self-sacrifice he has shown in laying down his life for what he believed to be the cause of the country—A. P.

SHOLAPUR'S SYMPATHY

SHOLAPUR Sept. 14

The Sholapur markets were completely closed to-day in honour of Jatindranath Das. A public meeting of the citizens of the town passed a meeting expressing deep sorrow at the death of Das and expressing confidence that such sacrifices alone will bring freedom to India.—Free Press

A FORERUNNER OF INDIA'S FREEDOM.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

"I kissed my shoulder on which was placed Jatin's bier, imagining it was rendered holy," said Dr. Alam in paying a tribute to the memory of Das.

Dr. Gopichand, who ever since Jatin Babu's condition grew worse, had been paying him visits and who took a keen interest in all arrangements concerning the procession and conveyance of the dead body of Das, was visibly moved at the untimely death of Das and exclaimed that the martyrdom of Mc Swiney brought independence to Ireland. Jatin's death will bring Swaraj to us.—Free Press.

LAHORE PRESS TRIBUTE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The Nationalist Press is full of feeling comments to-day on the supreme sacrifice of Jatin Das for the motherland. Referring to it, the "Pratap" says "It was not the death of Das, but the creation of a new life in the country. Ireland sacrificed one MacSwiney and the people still pay him homage. Let us hope the sacrifices of Das will not be in vain."

The "Bandematram" says:—Had this happened in England and the Government would have behaved in this manner, it could not show its face before the English people and a tempest would have swept over the country."

The "Milap" says:—"The Borstal Jail will now be turned into a land pilgrimage."

The "Vir Bharat" says: "Such sacrifices were made to end the repressive policy of various Governments and not only those were ended, but those Governments came to an end."

The "Hindu Herald" says that Jatindranath Das is now released unconditionally and enters a place which demands no bail:—Free Press.

JATIN'S BROTHER THANKS THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Kironchandra Das, younger brother of Jatindranath Das writes:—

"I cannot leave Lahore without conveying my deepest gratitude to the people of the Punjab. It is not a mere act of formality but believe me my heart overflows with gratitude. During my stay for the last two months and a half, I have received so much kindness and affection from friends here that I am unable to express myself to the warm-hearted Punjab. It is certainly worthy of your tradition. When the condition of my brother grew worse and ultimately when he expired under the most tragic circumstances my friends of the Punjab without any distinction of caste and creed did everything in their power to console me. I still remember the warmth with which collections were made for conveying my brother's body to Calcutta and there were numerous messages insisting that I should accept the contribution of Punjab alone.

Words are inadequate to express the depth of my feelings. But let my friends of the Punjab accept my sincerest thanks for their constant sympathy, uniform courtesy and unflagging kindness during all these trying weeks."—Free Press.

NEW EPOCH IN FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

—:o:—

... DELHI PRESS TRIBUTES. ...

DELHI, Sept. 14.

Commenting on Jatin Das, the "Tej" writes: "The continuous suffering, the protracted hunger-strike and his ultimate sacrifice open a new epoch in the history of political struggle in India. His martyrdom will be a perpetual source of inspiration to the young generation. It is only a prelude to what is coming and above all it betokens the victory of the right over wrong."

"HINDUSTAN TIMES."

The "Hindusthan Times" writes: "Let Jatin's death teach an object lesson to the Government and let it realise that men it has to deal with are not the ordinary men but are made of rare stuff and gifted with extraordinary potentialities for heroism. In giving this advice to the Government we are not blind to the difficulties of administration most of which are its own creation."—Free Press.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN DELHI

—:o:—

HUGE PROCESSION PARADES STREETS.

DELHI, Sept 14.

Complete hartal was observed from this morning. All the shops have been closed. A huge procession paraded the streets in the evening.—Free Press.

EMULATE JATIN DAS.

POONA, Sept. 14.

A monster meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. H. V. Tulpule, Mayor of Poona at 6 p.m. Several speakers exhorted the youth to emulate the example of Das.—Free Press.

POONA STUDENTS' TRIBUTE.

(From A Corresponden.)

POONA, Sept 14

The following resolution was passed by the Law College Students in a public meeting:—

"This meeting of the Law College Students of Poona express deepest grief at the sad death of Jatindra Das, and admire the high kind of patriotism he has shown in laying down his life at the alter of Freedom"

A copy of this resolution has been sent to the brother of Jatindra.

BARODA COLLEGE STUDENTS' SYMPATHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 14.

A meeting of the students of the Baroda College was held in the College Hall, to-day under the presidentship of Mr Gajandralal K. Majumdar to mourn the sad death of Jatin Das.

Mr. Ranjit P. Agrawal moved the following condolence resolution:—

"This meeting of the students of the Baroda College expresses its heartfelt sorow at the sad and premature death of Jatindas after a hunger-strike of 63 days and sympathises with the family of the deceased."

The resolution to was passed unanimously and it was resolved to send a wire of condolence to the family of the deceased.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association held on Sunday, it was unanimously resolved to keep the Grain and Seeds market closed to-morrow, Monday the 16th inst. as a mark of respect towards the deceased brave patriot Babu Jatindas.

DAS PROCESSION AT DADAR.

G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE.

—:o:—

The Council of management of the G Ward (Dadar) Congress Committee was held on Sunday morning at which the following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the Council of the G Ward D. C. C. records it admiration at the sacrifice of the patriot Jatin Das who expired at the Borstal Jail on Friday last by hunger-strike as a result of the bureaucratic and callous doggedness against the proper treatment of political prisoners. This Council condemns the Government for its heartlessness and calls upon the people to join the Congress in their numbers for the attainment of complete political freedom which is the only panacia for all our ills.

After the resolution was passed all standing, further business was adjourned and the Congress Office was closed in honour of the late Jatin Das.

The Council meeting having been adjourned, a procession was formed with black flags and posters bearing the familiar Congress slogans. The processionists paraded some of the important thoroughfares of Dadar and marched on to Mahim. Covering Mahim Bazar and Lady Hardinge Road, they returned to the Dadar Congress office. Cries of "Deshvir Jatin Das-ki-Jai," "Bande Mataram", "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", "Up with Revolution" etc., rent the air throughout the route. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

LAHORE CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

The arrest of one Devchandar Narang was effected last night, it is stated, on a charge of conspiracy to murder. The police also searched the offices of the City Congress Committee and the Seva Dal and sealed the hous of the wife of Bhagwati Charan, who is an absconder in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case, as Mrs. Bhagwati Charan is accompanying the dead body of Jatin.—A. P.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will keep their Hundi and other Banking Business closed to-day (Monday) in memory of the noble self-sacrifice of Jatindra Das in the cause of the Motherland.

MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA.

—:o:—

The members of the Students' Union of Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Bombay, at a special meeting placed on record its heart-felt sorrow for the heroic death of Jatindranath Das in the tragic circumstances and extended its sympathy to the members of the family of the deceased.

Satin's Condition Critical

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

A message received by Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta from Mr. Saralkumar Datta says that the condition of Satindranath Sen, the leader of the Satyagraha Movement at Patuakhali, is critical.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT CENSURED

DIVISION LIST

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The following is the divisional list on Pandit Motilal Nehru's adjournment motion:—

Those for the motion were:—Jogiah, Nayudu, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sesha Iyengar, Sarvothama Rao, Farookhi, Syed Murtaza, Pandya, Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, Lalchand Navalrai, N. C. Kelkar, S. N. Haji, Belvi, M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, N. C. Chunder, Amarnath Dutt, K. C. Neogy, S. C. Mitra, Mahomed Rafique, Lahiri, Choudhury, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Muktar Singh, Pandit Kunzru, Pandit Majaviya, Birla, Rananja Singh, Sherwani, Yusuf Imam, Kidwai, Trilokinath, Thakurdas Bhargava, Hansraj, Chanmanlal, Abdul Haye, Kartar Singh, Narayan Prasad Singh, Gayaprasad, Nijkantdas, B. Das, Rajtvaranjan Prasad, Sidheshwar Prasad, Gangananda Sinha, Ramanarain Singh, Dr. Moonje, Dwarakaprasad Misra, Sidiqui, Seth Jamnadas, Phookun, Matin Choudhry, J. K. Munshi, Rangbiharilal, Harbilas Sarda and Aney.

Those who were against the motion were:—Abdulla Haji Kasim, Col. Porter, Haji Abdullah Haroon, Mr. Drakhan, Sykes, Price, Stewart, Smith, Sir Darcy Lindsay, J. Y. Phillip, Mahomed Yakub, Chalmers, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Sir George Rainy, Sir James Crerar, Sir George Schuster, Sir B. L. Mitra, Sir Denys Bray, P. R. Rau, Emerson, Tottenham, Aravamudha Iyengar, S. N. Roy, Tin Pru, R. S. Bajpai, Sir Frank Noyce, Bower, Upendrapai, Ferers, French, A. K. Mukerji, Keane, Abdul Aziz, S. N. Singh, Cosgrave, G. A. Khan, Stevenson, Mulla, K. C. Roy, S. C. Mukerjee, Yamin Khan, Jowahir Singh, R. S. Sarma, Sir Abdul Qaium, Winterbotham, Rev. Chatterjee and Col. Gidney.

DAS' BODY REACHES CALCUTTA

(Continued from page 1).

division headquarters. Many public institutions were closed to-day in honour of Jatin Das.

STUDENTS KEEP EMPTY COLLEGES.

The students of all schools and colleges of Calcutta, Howrah and suburbs did not attend the classes and joined a procession of students led by the Bangabasi College of which Jatin was a student. The procession terminated at a meeting in Shraddanand Park.

KERALA'S RESPECTS.

Mr. Madhavan Nair, Secretary, Kerala Congress Committee wiring to Subhas Bose says: "Committee joins the rest of India in paying respects to Jatin Das' sacrifice and expects his mortal soul will lead all to victory."—Free Press.

EARLIER.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee is making elaborate arrangements in connection with the cremation of the body of Jatindranath Das, which will arrive at Howrah Station at about 8 to-morrow evening. Instructions are being issued to citizens to suspend normal business to-morrow, fast the whole day and observe a complete hartal. A meeting will be held in the evening in the Town Hall.

BODY TO LAY IN STATE.

Early on Monday a vast procession will start from Howrah Town Hall, where the body will be lying in state for the night to-morrow, and after passing through Harrison Road, College Street, Wellington Street, Wellesley Street, Corporation Street, Chowringhee, Asutosh Mookerjee Road and Bussa Road, it will end at Keoratala Burning Ghat, where the body of C. R. Das as well as those of the mother and sister of Jatindranath Das were cremated.

The Police Commissioner has by a notfication suspended vehicular traffic along those thoroughfares between 6 and 10 on Monday morning.—A. P.

A DAY OF REJOICING

—:o:—

NOT TO SHED TEARS BUT REALISE JATIN'S MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

After the day's fast Calcutta simply emptied itself and gathered barefooted at the Town Hall that evening where at a mammoth meeting Sjt. Sen Gupta, Mayor, presiding, a touching and solemn homage was paid to the martyrdom of Jatin Das.

Long before the time fixed for the meeting, people began pouring in. Thousands came in processions from the various Congress Committees and swelled the numbers. The crowd was so great that overflow meeting were held outside. Party differences were forgotten in the solemnity of the occasion. All sections, Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Marwaris and other communities vied with each other in paying tribute to the departed hero. A special feature of the meeting was the large attendance of ladies numbering about a thousand.

Those present included Sir Nilratan Sircar, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Baba Gurdit Singh, Mrs. Sen Gupta and daughters, Messrs. Ramananda Chatterjee, Subhas Bose, J. C. Gupta and others.

FOUGHT SINGLE-HANDED.

Sjt. Sen Gupta in a feeling speech said they had not met there to shed tears, but to realise the message left by Jatindranath Das which was the attainment of freedom. Jatin was a hero and died the noblest death of a martyr like Vishma. As Abhimanyu's death inspired Arjun with strength and determination, Jatin's death should likewise inspire them to fight for freedom. Jatin fought single-handed and made us realise afresh the agony of dependence.

CHALLENGE TO POWERS THAT BE.

Referring to the prohibition on open air meetings in Calcutta, Sjt. Sen Gupta threw a challenge and asked all to hold meetings throughout the country under the banner of the Congress and to face the consequences.

On the motion of Sjt Sen Gupta the whole assembly stood up in solemn silence and passed a resolution offering "respectful homage to the immortal soul of the martyr Jatin Das."

"A DAY OF REJOICING."

Sir Nilratan Sircar, supporting the resolution, said that it was a day of rejoicing, rather than one of mourning. Such a day never came in the history of India. Jatindranath would rank among the great patriots of the world. Unlike others he fought and won the battle by non-violence. He had conquered fear, and death, and nothing could dominate him. His death was an object lesson as to what non-violence could achieve.

Baba Gurdit Singh, Messrs Ramananda Chatterjee, Basantalal Murarkar and Samsuddin Ahmed addressed the meeting, saying that the attainment of freedom was the only reply they could give to the bureaucracy.

The meeting dispersed amidst shouts of "Jatindra Das ki Jai" and Vande Mataram."

Out of this assembly about 10,000 people, many went direct to the Howrah Railway Station for the reception of Das's body.—Free Press.

A CITY IN MOURNING.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

"A city in mourning," that is the tue description of Calcutta to-day. All normal activities have been suspended. Shops, bazaars and markets have been closed.

In response to the appeal issued by the leaders, the lady students also will join the Town Hall meeting. Processions in large numbers have been arranged to be taken out. The Police Commissioner has notified closing the traffic in the route of the processions to-morrow between 6 and 10 a.m.

Maulana Abdur Rauf and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy pay glowing tribute to Das's indomitable courage and sacrifice.—Free Press.

JATIN COVERED WITH FLOWERS AT CAWNPORE.

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, Sept 15.

About 3,000 people, ladies and gentlemen gathered at the station to pay their respects to Jatindranath Das whose body passed Cawnpore at 2 a.m.

Pandit Jawaharlal and other leaders were present. There were elaborate police precautions. Though the train was late for an hour, the people waited patiently. When the train arrived, the people proceeded calmly in lines to have a *darshan* of the deceased and offered flowers. The train was detained for an hour.—Free Press.

MOGHULSARAI'S LAST RESPECTS.

—:o:—

BENARES, Sept. 15.

The body of Jatindas passed Moghulsarai this morning at eight. A strong police force fully armed, with the Superintendent of Police, was present at the station. Nearly 700 persons, including ladies, went from Benares, hundreds walking, to receive the party with black flags and posters and a rousing reception was given when the train arrived. The body was respectfully covered with flowers by the people present. The Hindu University, the local Congress Committee and several other institutions sent their representatives to the station. National songs were sung at the station.—Free Press

GOOD NEWS FROM SIND

—:o:—

River Level at Kotri Falls

JAMSHORN AND NAJIPUR BUNDS SAFE

BOMBAY, Sept. 15

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

Telegraphing at 1-15 p.m. today (Sunday), the Commissioner in Sind says:—The flood water level in Nawabshah District is subsiding, but the water is still spreading southwards. The river level at Kotri has fallen to 23.5 feet and the Janshorn and Najipur bunds are reported safe.—Free Press.

MILL WORKER ASSAULTED

G. K. UNION VOLUNTEERS SUSPECTS AS

THREE ARRESTED

Ganpat Shivram a mill worker was stabbed by some persons who are alleged to be Volunteers of the G. K. Union for which police have arrested three volunteers of the said Union.

It appears that on Saturday night Ganpat was going along Parbhadevi when he was suddenly attacked by some persons. One of them stabbed him on the chest. He is detained in the K. E. M. Hospital where his condition is said to be serious. Three Volunteers of the G. K. Union are arrested for the said crime.

STABBING AFFRAY AT FORAS ROAD

CHRISTIAN CONDITION PRECARIOUS

A stabbing affray took place on Sunday night at Foras Road in which a Christian was seriously injured. It appears that a Christian, named George Alexander D'Cruz went to an Irani's shop on Foras Road when he had an altercation with the hotel boy over a cold drink. He then went to his room in the 'Cement Chawl' at Foras Road, where it is alleged he was assaulted by that hotel boy with the help it is further alleged of one another man. He was stabbed in the abdoman, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. As his condition was precarious his dying depesitam was recorded by a Presidency Magistrate. Police inquiries are in progress.

BOMBAY RIOTS INQUIRY REPORT

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12).

kindly supplied with the Police Reports on the Calcutta Riots of 1926, and we find that in Calcutta also there were many murders in side streets. There was altogether considerable resemblance between the Calcutta Riots of 1926 and the recent riots in Bombay. In Calcutta, as in Bombay, the rioting was unprecedented, and, taking the three phases of the Calcutta riots together, there was, as in Bombay, a total mortality of over 100 in Calcutta. The total mortality was greater in Bombay than in Calcutta, but the period of the riots and the destruction of property was greater in Calcutta than in Bombay. The main distinction between the two appears to be that in Calcutta normally there is more communal tension between Hindus and Muslims than in Bombay, but that on the other hand in Bombay the difficulties have been increased by the communist movement, as will be explained below.

THREE POINTS.

In regard to the course of the riots there are three points on which there is some difference of opinion among the witnesses:—

I. Whether the strikers and mill-hands or the Pathans were originally the aggressors;

II. Whether the riots became communal of their own accord or at the instigation of any leading Muslim of Bombay;

III. Whether there was a pact of peace between the communities, which was broken by the Hindus on the evening of the 8th and on the 10th, respectively.

These points will be considered in detail below. For the present it is sufficient to observe that we are of opinion that:—

I. The strikers of the Oil Installations and mill-hands were the aggressors;

II. There is no proof that any leading Muslim of Bombay turned the riot into a communal one;

III. There is no proof that there was an agreement which was deliberately broken by the Hindus.

(To Be Continued.)

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Palestine Mandate

BRITAIN NOT GIVING UP

LORD PASSFIELD'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION

LONDON Sept 13

Rugby—Addressing the Deputation which he received yesterday, Lord Passfield Secretary for Colonies, said there could be no question of the British Government giving up the mandate for Palestine or departing from the policy embodied in the Balfour Declaration, facilitating the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. He expressed appreciation of the practical achievements of the Jews in Palestine which he regarded beneficial not only to themselves but also to the Arab inhabitants in the country. He hoped these would continue but he felt bound to point out that the development must depend on the power of absorption of the country. The Deputation might rest assured that the British Government was in earnest about the maintenance of order in Palestine. The Police force had already been strengthened by the appointment of 100 British constables recruited in England and 100 more are being enlisted and would go out as soon as possible.—B. O. W.

U. P. YOUTH CONFERENCE

DELEGATES POURING IN.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

Mrs. Naidu, President-elect of the U. P. Provincial Youth Conference reached here this morning and went to Cawnpore at the request of the Provincial Trade Union Conference and reaches here to-morrow morning. Delegates for the Conference are pouring in and great enthusiasm prevails throughout the city.

Amongst others participating in the Conference are Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Dr. Kitchlew, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and others.

The Secretary and some members of the local Youth League have been served with a notice by the superintendent of police asking them to apply for a license to form a procession, if they intended, failing which they would be dealt with under Section 32 of the Police Act of 1861.—A. P.

CONDITIONAL ALLEGIANCE TO BACHCHA.

HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN SHIAS AND SUNNIS.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 13.

The Hazaras deputation returned from Kabul, after signing a Treaty and taking a conditional Oath of Allegiance to Habibullah. It is reported that in spite of all assurances of safety and friendship by leading Tribal Maliks, a Waziri Lashkar was fired upon by Khot Tribes, while coming through the Mustalbar Pass.

A Lashkar consisting of about five thousand strong reached Mattoon Cantonment on 10th.

Heavy fighting is reported between Shia and Sunni inhabitants of Khusha, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides.—A. f.

"NEW INDIA IN THE MAKING"

'OBSERVER" ON POPULAR SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The "Observer" says that the welcome given to the Child Marriages Bill shows that a new India is in the making.—Reuter.

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Cricket

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

COLAH AND BOTAWALLA SCORE CENTURIES.

Ideal weather and perfect pitches gave bowlers very little chance on Saturday with the result that all the matches on the Kennedy Sea Face ended in draws. It was a chance for Colah and Botawalla to have their share of the limelight and both obtained their centuries remaining unbeaten at the end.

The Parsi Gymkhana entertained the Sydenham College and winning the toss elected to bat first. The innings proved to be just Colah all through, and the home side were able to declare at 144 for 3 wickets, of which Colah scored 100 (not out) including thirteen fours and a couple of sixes. The visitors had scored 80 for 4 wickets when time put an end to the game.

At the Islam Gymkhana the home side gave one of their best displays when they met the Municipal Sports Club. Shaffi and A. A. Fyzee opened the innings for the home team and gave them a good start, but when Botawalla came in the "fur began to fly" and in a short time the second century was on the board. The Gymkhana declared at 218 for 2 wickets, Botawalla having hit fifteen fours and three sixes in a splendid innings of 104 not out.

The Municipal Sports Club replied with 98 for five wickets, S. A. Shete and Date doing well with the bat.

The Hindu Gymkhana "B" played an interesting draw with the Bombay High Court Cricket Club. Chiefly as the result of a good innings of 69 (not out) by N. D. Engineer the home side were able to declare at 156 for 4 wickets after batting just a hundred minutes, to which their opponents responded with 101 for 7 wickets.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

R K Marzban, c Merchant, b Nariman	3
S H Colah, not out	100
J D Coomana, c Shirjiani, b Nagarvala	17
N D Marshall, b Nagarvala	1
H N Baria, not out	12
Others did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 3 wkts)	144

Bowling analysis:—
F. K. Nariman 1 wicket for 60 runs.
S. K. Nagarvala 2 wickets for 25 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 17, 2 for 86, 3 for 97.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

F K Nariman, l-b-w, b Colah	19
K G Pardeshi, b Colah	29
F E Kapadia, c Colah, b Mistry	10
V M Merchant, not out	9
S K Nagarvala, b Mistry	1
Heredia, not out	1
Others did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 4 wkts)	80

Bowling analysis:—
S. H. Colah 2 wickets for 47 runs.
E. S. Mistry 2 wickets for 4 runs.
Fall of wickets:—1 for 38, 2 for 59, 3 for 75, 4 for 78.

ISLAM GYM.

M. Shaffi, (run out)	42
A. A. A. Fyzee, c. Date, b. Daderker	25
A. U. Botawalla, 15 x 4. 3 x 6 (not out)	104
A. G. Khairaz (not out)	32
Extras	15
Total (for 2 wkts.)	218

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

N. B. Daderker, 1 wkt. for 5 runs.
Fall of Wkts:—1 for 46; 2 for 87.

MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB.

S. D. Aras, c. Fyzee, b. Hakim	8
S. A. Shete, c. A. Khairaz, b. Botawala	34
A. G. Kazi, b. Hakim	1
Date (not out)	28
K. V. Shevade, b. Peerbhoy	15
D. D. Rajadhaksh, c. Botawala b. Peerbhoy	0
Dadachanji (not out)	4
Extras	8
Total (for 5 wkts.)	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

A. U. Botawala, 1 wkt. for 37 runs.
A. A. Hakim, 2 wkts. for 17 runs.
B. Peerbhoy, 2 wkts. for 12 runs.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 27; 2 for 33; 3 for 87; 4 for 87; 5 for 93.

HINDU GYM. "B".

Nandu Joshi, l.b.w. C. U. Patel	0
K. P. Dhargalker, c. and b. K. Bhagwat	27
N. D. Engineer (not out)	69
A. N. Gokhale, b. K. Bhagwat	14
H. M. Kapadia, b. K. Bhagwat	5
B. D. Merchant (not out)	21
Extras	20
Total (for 4 wkts)	156

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

C. U. Patel, 1 wkt. for 47 runs.
K. S. Bhagwat, 3 wkts for 48 runs.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 0; 2 for 52; 3 for 85; 4 for 99.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT C. C.

C. U. Patel, b. B. K. Shah	26
Sidiki (run out)	16
C. H. Vyas, c. and b. A. N. Gokhale	2
V. J. Divechar, b. B. K. Sah	18
B. E. Tata, l.b.w. B. K. Shah	0
K. S. Bhagwat, c. Gokhale, b. N. Joshi	5
D. A. Joshi, b. A. N. Gokhale	8
T. S. Talpade (not out)	20
Extra	8
Total (for 7 wkts.)	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

A. N. Gokhale 2 wkts. for 33 runs.
B. K. Shah 3 wkts. for 10 runs.
Nandu Joshi 1 wkt. for 24 runs.
Fall of Wkts.:—1 for 27, 2 for 32; 3 for 62; 4 for 64; 5 for 73; 6 for 73; 7 for 101.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON ROADS

GOVT. OF INDIA APPOINTMENTS

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Legislative Department: Mr. C. W. Gwyne has been nominated Member, Council of State, vice Mr. H. W. Emerson resigned and nominated Member of Assembly.

Foreign and Political Department: Sir Norman Bolton has resumed duties of Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. Province. Capt. C. W. Harvey has been confirmed as Under-Secretay to the A. G. G.

Finance Department: Mr. Ram Gopal has been posted as Deputy Director, Railway Audit (Headquarters). Dr. S. S. Aiyar has been confirmed as Chemical Examiner, Customs, Bombay.

Commerce Department: Engineer Lt.-Commander E. J. Mojoney has been apppointed Fourth Engineer, Vice Mr. A. B. Collins vacated.

Education, Health and Lands Department: Lt.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston officiates as Surgeon-General, Madras, vice Major-General J. W. D. Megaw, granted leave. Dr. B. S. Guha has been appointed Anthropologist, Zoological Survey of India.

Industries and Labour Department: Standing Committee on Roads, to advise on certain matters connected with roads during the financial year 1929-30, has been constituted as follows: Sir B. N. Mitra, Member of Assembly nominated by H. E. the Governor-General, Mahomed Suhrawardy, Mian Ali Baksh, Muhammad Hussain and Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das selected from the panel elected by the Council of State; Mr. E. F. Sykes, Ganganand Sinha, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Anwarul Azim, Muhammad Ismail Khan and Diwan Chamanlal, elected by the Assembly and Mr. H. A. M. Hannay nominated by the Governor-General.

Mr. E. F. Sykes, Mr. Ganganand Sinha, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Anwarul Azim, Muhammad Ismail Khan and Diwan Chamanlal will form the Finance Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Roads. Sir B. N. Mitra will be the Chairman of both the Committees.—A. P.

N.-W. R. BREACHES.

JACOBABAD-KASHMORE LINE REPAIRED.

The Traffic Manager at Karachi N.-W. Railway wires under date 14th September: With reference to the breaches on the narrow gauge Jacobabad-Kashmore line beyond Nathul the line has been repaired and trains will from today tranship at mile 32 between Unharwah and Haibat Shahid till through communication is restored.—A. P.

only 3 A.M!

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PREFER SOCIAL REFORM TO "RELIGIOUS" TEXT

(Continued from page 12).

tender age on the altar of most wicked customs.

MR. CHAGLA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chagla then addressed the meeting and in the course of lucid speech thoroughy refuted all the arguments that were advanced by orthodoxy against the Bill.

He said that in a country which was under foreign domination, no young man could afford to keep out of the political struggle. Yet admitting that the best brains of the country were engaged in the fight for freedom, there was no justification for following the continuance of social practices of such a terrible character as the child marriages.

DANGEROUS ARGUMENTS.

The very first argument put forward by those who were opposed to Sarda Bill and in fact by those who were opposed to any social reform of a drastic character was that India "was not fit for social reforms because the people were not educated." They argued that it was no use superimposing social reforms upon the illeterate masses.

Mr. Chagla asked the audience to consider the very dangerous effects of such an argument being advanced and being accepted. The orthodoxy were advancing the argument that their political masters often put against the political advancement of the country.

PT. MALAVIYA'S AMAZING ARGUMENT.

The second argument seemed to be "let us go about this business more slowly and more gradually." Pandit Malaviya's speech on the Sarda Bill was merely suggestive of "Not so fast, please." Mr. Chagla was really surprised and astounded how a man like Malaviyaji who was keen on winning Swaraj and even fixed a time limit for it could fling so untenable arguments that the country was "not ready for such social reforms." It was extremely regrettable that a national leader of his position should make such a statement.

WHO CARRIES OUT REFORM?

Arguments were also advanced by another school of thought that it was not proper for a minority to force reforms upon an unwilling majority. Mr. Chagla was prepared to concede that the majority in this country was possibly against reforms. But he challenged anyone to show him a single instance in any country where social reforms had been carried out with the consent of the majority. If one studied the social history of any country it was always the enlightened minority that led the majority on questions of social or political advancement.

The speaker quoted Mills who declared that if a plebiscite had been taken when compulsory education was introduced in England, the masses would certainly have voted against it.

The enlightened and organised minority was also responsible for the revolutionary changes in France and Russia. The great economic and political experiment which Russia had launched would not have been possible in the backward state of the country but for the lead given by the minority. He therefore characterised this argument as meaningless and said that no progress was possible if the majority should always consent to it.

ORTHODOX VIEW.

Mr. Chagla went on to consider the orthodox point of view that religion being sacred and sacrosanct, any reform which was not supported by the religious text should be tabooed and vehemently opposed.

He asked orthodox Hindus to remember that when they were relying on religious texts or "fatwas" it was very much like lawyers in a Court of Law relying on a section of the Statute one interpreting law in a particular manner and the other saying quite the contrary. Similarly in religious controversies there would always be people who would be prepared to say one thing and there would be people to say quite the contrary.

There were broad-minded Muslims who quoted Quran to say that purdah was not a necessity while there vere Maolanas and Mollahs who repeated religious texts in favour of purdah.

DANGEROUS PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Chagla continued: "From any point of view it is extremely dangerous in principle to allow social reforms to be adjusted by religious texts and "fatwas". Once the country accepts the position that it will have nothing to do with social reforms so long as there are no religious texts in support of them, that country is doomed."

"Therefore if on the floor of the Assembly the issue with regard to the Sarda Bill is whether in future the country is going to adjust social relations on the basis of religious texts or not, then I say this is a tremendous issue and those who love their country should stand up and support. Social reforms independently of whatever the Maulanas and Maulvis and Mullas might say".

It was because the people of Afghanistan decided in favour of Mullas that King Amanullah was forced to abdicate and that country was now suffering the tyrannies of a robber chief and digging its own grave.

POSITION OF MUSLIMS.

Discussing the position of Muslims regarding the Sarada Bill Mr. Chagla said their position was a very different one and fortunately a much easier one. In Islam marriage was not a sacrament but was a contract. All that they had to consider was the incidence of the contract.

Tht incidence of the contract could be regulated either by the will of the parties or by law according to a certain public policy. In this instance the Legislature wanted to declare that if the parties to the marriage contract were under a certain age, then such a marriage was against public policy.

"I can, to some extent, sympathise with the Hindu Pundits who are creating a furrore on the ground of orthodoxy, but I entirely fail to understand how any Muslim who knows anything of his Law can stand up and speak against the Sarda Bill. Every Muslim in this country ought to be the foremost in his support to the Bill."

BELATED REFORM.

Mr. Chagla argued that the provisions of the Sarda Bill should have found way in the Statute Book of the country many many years ago. The history of legislation on this subject only showed how tardy the country had been in social progress. Originally the age of consent was 10 years. In 1891, the age of consent was raised to 12 years. After a lapse of no less than 34 years, namely, in 1925 age of consent was raised from 12 to 14 years, but as far as marital offences were concerned orthodoxy triumphed and reduced the same to 13 years.

A MODEST MEASURE.

Mr. Chagla characterised the Sarda Bill as a very modest piece of legislation. All that it said was that the age of marriage for girls should be 14 and boys 18. If these conditions were not fulfilled then the parties were liable to be punished under certain penal clauses. For the first time the minimum age for marriage had been fixed.

In any other country there was always a minimum age for marriage, but in India the minimum age for marriage had never been laid down. The penal code only dealt with offences of co-habitation.

Replying to the argument that the Hindu religion demanded that girls must be married at a certain age and that the consummation of the marriage did not actually take place till the girl attained a fairly mature age, Mr. Chagla said it was extremely wrong to get a girl married at a tender age and to allow her to remain at her husband's place.

The orthodoxy argued that they should be allowed to marry their boys and girls at whichever age they liked, but consummation should not be allowed till the girl or boy reached the age limit fixed by legislation. The practical difficulty, said the speaker amidst laughter, is: "Who is going to spy on the husband once the girl is put in his house."

In conclusion Mr. Chagla pointed out that the Sarda Bill was an extremely timid measure and no one was going to be satisfied with that reform. They had to fight for the age to be still furthered. No woman in India should be allowed to marry unless she reached the age of 16. That was the least they could do in the interest of woman's education and the health of the future generation.

FOUR FORMIDABLE FOES.

The Chairman in thanking the lecturer on his able and eloquent lecture and the devastating manner in which he had demolished the case of the opponents of the Sarda Bill strongly endorsed the lecturer's appeal that the time had come when they must make up their minds not to be guided by Pandits and Maulanas whenever the issue was joined between social reform and Shastric and religious injunctions. Particularly appealing to Muslims he reminded them that the greatest contribution which Islam had made to the cause of human progress was that Prophet sanctioned no Priesthood except the Priesthood of Reason. The Prophet's teachings were intended for all times, that is, were such as could be applied to the progressive requirements of man in at every stage of his growth in civilization. If they were to be such they could not conflict with the dictates of the highest and noblest faculty with which man is endowed —the Faculty of Reason. The Prophet recognised this and, therefore, enjoined upon his followers not to listen to any voice but that of Reason. Unfortunately his followers ad not always proved worthy of his teachings. They had substituted for the Priesthood of Reason a Priesthood of men, a large majority of whom, he had to confess with shame, were ignorant of the basic principles of Islam—with the disastrous results they had seen in Afghanistan. He, therefore, appealed to Muslims as well as to Hindus to instal the Priesthood of reason on its rightful throne. Foreign domination was not the only foe they had to overcome. There were the four formidable internal foes—communalism and caste, Priesthood and Purdah—whose slogan was always "Religion in Danger" and against which Hindus and Muslims had to wage unceasing war. If the war was to be waged successfully it was necessary that all those Hindus and Muslims who believed in the superiority of Reason over Dogma must work in hand. If the Youth movement in India was a genuine movement, no member of it could shirk his duty of participating in this war without being false to the movement.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and the lecturer the meeting terminated.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

HOW SARDAR ALI JAN WAS MURDERED

In the course of a speech General Nadir Khan contradicts the report which has found publicity in Indian newspapers to the effect that he will shortly leave Afghanistan and return to India, and declares that he cannot think of returning to India as long as Bacheha is on the throne. He has assured his supporters that he will stand by them as long as he is alive or until he losses his life in his present attempts. ("Siyasat").

"Tej" gives the details of the horrid murder of Sardar Ali Ahmad Jan committed under orders of Bacheha who poses as the "Servant of Islam." The correspondent relates that the Sardar was thrown down on the ground by some twenty persons and after he was tightly tied down by those men, a long iron nail was placed on one ear by one man while another struck it so hard that the other end of the nail came out of his head. The Sardar was left there to roll in blood and die.

"Hamdam" writes:—From the annual report of the Anjuman-e Tarqqi-e-Urdu just to hand it appears that H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has recently sanctioned Rs. 5,111 per annum for the Anjuman. Besides, it has also donated Rs. 15,000 as a help towards the preparation and publication of an English-Urdu dictionary. This generosity of the Nizam's Government is sure to have far-reaching effect, and the lay to not far-off when the world of Urdu will take its inspiration not from Delhi or Lucknow, but from Hyderabad.

"Aftab" (Bombay) writes:—We learn that when the ex-King Amanullah reached Port Said "en route" to Italy, he expressed a wish to go into the city for sight-seeing. But he was not allowed to do so. All the while he remained on board the steamer.

"Hamdam" observes:—The pourparlers which are at present going on between Mahatma Gaddhi and such Musalmans as have their own differences over the Nehru Report, have become possible only through the efforts of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Their importance will not be denied by anyone. On our part, we shall call upon the Musalmans not to put any obstacles in the way of these negotiations. If they do so, they alone will have to suSer the most If they remain aloof from the present national movement at this critical juncture they will be treated with contempt by the generations to come.

BAN ON FORCED LABOUR IN BHOPAL.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal has conferred, amongst others, the following titles on the following persons:—

"Rais-ul-Qadr" has been conferred on two persons, Mufti Anwar-ul-Haq and Munshi Daulat Rai.

"Bahadur" has been conferred on Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan while "Rai" has been conferred on Seth Misri Mal.—("Jarida-e-Bhopal").

In the course of a notification published in "Jarida-e-Bhopal", people have been warned not to employ "begar" (forced labour) and they have been warned that transgressors will be strongly dealt with. The members of the public who may have been inconvenienced owing to the employment of forced labour, are advised in the notification, to take legal proceedings against the transgressors under section 369 of the Bhopal Penal Code.

"Sach" writes:—Some Punjab papers have published the details of the food supplied to the British prisoners who are there in the jails to undergo rigorous imprisonment. The food comprises loaf, butter, sugar 'dalya' beef mutton soup ghee potatoes, etc. and all these things are supplied to them in sufficient quantities, so much so that the quality of food supplied to them in the Punjab is far superior to the quality of food supplied to them even in England. The dashing of an Indian is that he works hard in offices, in fields and in streets outcrumbs to eat. But an English side the jails and gets only dry man who goes to the jail after having infringed the law, after having trampled under foot the basic principles of honesty or after having committed forgery, is destined to get nice food.

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SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

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WEATHER REPORT

UNSETTLED CONDITION IN BAY OF BENGAL

POONA, Sept. 15.

Conditions are unsettled in the Bay of Bengal off the Coromandel Coast, and widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen in South East Madras, Mysore and South Deccan. The monsoon is strengthening in Burma, Assam and Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Mysore and Madras Deccan, and local in Burma, Bengal, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South East Madras and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, the Punjab Hills and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Toungoo two inches; Rangoon, Diamond Island, Gwa and Minby a half each; Sibsagar and Silchar two; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Dibrugarh three-quarters; Chittagong and Calcutta a half each; Simla one and a half; Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore and Madras three; Negapatam two; Bellary one and a half; and Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Kurnool one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Burma, East Bengal and the North Madras Coast, and extend in East Central Provinces, North Deccan and along the west coast of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in South East Madras and Mysore in the next twenty-four hours, and extend in the north Madras Coast within thirty-six hours.—A.P.

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Saturday, the 14th of September 1929, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The monsoon is generally weak over the country, but widespread thunderstorm rain has fallen in the interior of the Peninsula.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to decrease in Assam and extend in the Madras Presidency and the Deccan.

Burma, including the Bay Islands. Rain is reported from a few stations; Port Blair has had 0.8", Victoria Point 1.2" and Tavoy 1.1". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa. Rain has fallen at a few stations in Assam and Bengal; Dibrugarh has had 1.8", Cherrapunj 1.4", Sibsagar 1.2", Jalpaiguri 0.9" and Saugor Island 0.6". Skies are overcast in Assam, moderately to heavily clouded in south Bengal, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Maximum temperature was above normal in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces:—Local rain is reported from the Kumaon hills; Mukteswar has had 0.5". Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the United Provinces, Central India and the west Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal in east Central India and Berar and the minimum below it in the former sub-division.

Northwest India.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the southeast Punjab. Maximum temperature was below normal in Sind and the minimum in west Rajputana. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 104 degrees at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula:—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and southeast Madras, while a few falls have occurred in south Hyderabad and the north Madras coast; the chief amounts are:—Chitaldrug 1.5", Bangalore 1.3", Salem 1.2", Trichinopoly 1.0", Bijapur and Gulburga 0.7" each, Masulipatam 0.5" and Sholapur 0.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in south Madras, Mysore and the Madras Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in southeast Madras, and in defect in parts of the west Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. Trichinopoly recorded the highest maximum temperature of 102 degrees.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay Daily weather report for the 15th September 1929:

General Remarks:—Widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen in south east Madras, Mysore and the South Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in south Hyderabad. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in south Madras, lightly to moderately clouded in the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Deccan, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in parts of southeast Madras, and drier in the United Provinces, Central India, the south Central Provinces, east Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan. Temperatures were above normal in the north Deccan.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the north Madras Coast, and extend in the east Central Provinces, the north Deccan and along the west coast of the Peninsula.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 15th September 1929.

Station	Rainfall
Rajkot	0.03"
Poona	0.06"
Bijapur	0.26"
Belgaum	0.13"
Mahabaleshwar	0.24"
Hyderabad	2.65"
Bangalore	0.97"
Negapatam	1.98"
Trichinopoly	1.20"
Coimbatore	0.12"
Madras	3.18"
Cuddapah	0.24"
Bellary	1.30"
Coacanada	0.18"
Vizagapatam	0.03"

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
September 14.
S.S. Ellora, Halls, Durban.
S.S. Varsova, McKerth, Busreh.
S.S. Vita, Chandler, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
September 15.
S.S. Konderkerk, Datema, Hamburg.
S.S. Greleden, Thomas, Yawata.
S.S. Sikh, Gibson, Karachi.
S.S. Crosshill, Stewart, Rangoon.

LOADING.
September 14.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Ellora for Durban.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Konderkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Co.'s steamer Konderkerk sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour gor Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Greleden:—The M B Kaisha's steamer Greleden sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Yawata with a cargo of old iron.

S.S. Sikh:—The T M Co.'s steamer Sikh sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo of sugar.

S.S. Crosshill:—The Scindia S N. Co.'s steamer Crosshill sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Ellora:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ellora arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s mail steamer Pilsna is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passenges.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Wheat	652 Cwts.
Linseed	2,973 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	547 "
Gingellyseeds	2 "
Poppyseeds	116 "
Groundnuts	3,369 "
Castorseeds	227 "
Rice	1,208 "
Cottonseeds	1,253 "
Mowraseeds	443 "
Gram	261 "
Joowar	383 "
Bajree	940 "
Coal	3,153 Tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. BALES	1929-30
Receipts to date 13-9-29	958000
Receipts Yesterday do	42000
Exports to date do	496000
Stock at Ports 13-9-29	848000
Stock Interior Towns do	312000
Stock Liverpool 13-9-1929	753000
Visible Supply 13-9-29	2056000
Quantity in Sight do	1552000

MALIK BARKAT ALI SERIOUSLY ILL.

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Malik Barkat Ali, advocate, Lahore, is lying in the State Hospital, Srinagar, seriously ill, after an operation for carbuncle.—A. P.

DERAILMENT ON B. N. RAILWAY.

The District Transportation Officer, Bilaspur, B. N. Railway, wires from Dongargarh under date 14th instant:

At about 17 hours on the 14th, when the 225 Down goods was entering Dongargarh Yard, six loaded wagons capsized and derailed, blocking the main line. Transhipment of passengers is necessary. The line is expected to be cleared for through running by 4 hours tomorrow.—A. P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.)

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.
London, Aug. 28.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £136,959,972 on the 21st inst. (as compared with £139,444,263 on the previous Wednesday) and represents a decrease of £16,946,343 since the 29th April, 1925 when an effective gold standard was resumed.

Yesterday in the open market an amount of £543,000 of gold from South Africa was available and realised 84s. 11-3/8d. per fine ounce. The Bank of England secured £169,000, Germany £217,000, France £32,000, America £32,000, India £25,000, and the home and Continental trade £67,000.

Withdrawals from the Bank of England have been on a smaller scale, both the French and German exchanges having, during the week, shown a tendency slightly more favourable to sterling. The following are the movements as announced by the Bank, showing a net efflux during the week of £639,657

	Received. £	Withdrawn. £
Aug. 22nd	1,827	201,005
,, 23rd	1,647	75,295
,, 24th	nil	8,863
,, 26th	nil	6,868
,, 27th	169,595	169,526
,, 28th	nil	351,169

The receipt yesterday was in bar gold from South Africa. The withdrawals comprised £540,000 for France, £100,000 for Germany and £75,000 for the U.S.A.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 19th inst. to mid-day on the 26th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British West Africa	33,064
British South Africa	880,514
Other Countries	1,616
	915,194

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	1,336,530
France	2,539,185
Switzerland	25,650
Austria	35,510
Egypt	20,560
British India	15,248
Other Countries	13,777
	3,986,400

Following are the balance of trade figures (in lacs of rupees) for India for July 1929:—

Imports of merchandise on private account	19 96
Exports, including re-exports of merchandise on private a/c.	25 63
Net imports of gold	1·15
Net imports of silver	84
Net imports of currency notes	1
Total visible balance of trade in favour of India	4.62
Net balance on remittance of funds—against India	6

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of July last amounted to 46,369 ounces as compared with 48,406 ounces for June 1929 and 48,969 ounces for July 1928.

SILVER.

The week has seen little variation in silver prices and for three consecutive days these remained unchanged at 24 5/16d. and 24 7/16d. for cash and two months delivery respectively. Sellers have again proved reluctant and therefore the enquiry received from the Indian Bazaars has been instrumental in keeping the market steady. China has worked both ways. America had shown little interest in this market until yesterday, when following the slight improvement in the rates, silver was offered readily on American account in the afternoon.

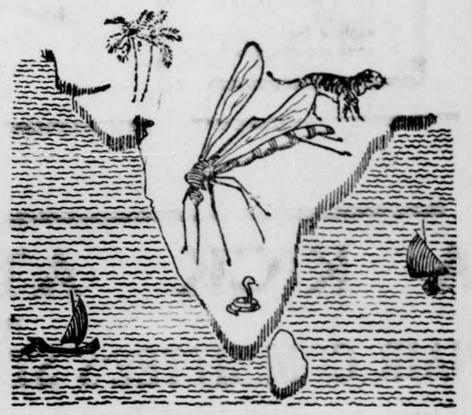
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 19th inst. to mid-day on the 26th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	18,494
Irish Free State	10,000
Mexico	25,920
France	7,575
Other Countries	13,476
	75,385

EXPORTS.

Germany	68,464
British India	24,087
Other Countries	9,358
	102,809



Malarial Debility

DO not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever. The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

Do you know that scientific experiments have *proved* that within a fortnight Sanatogen will increase the number of red blood cells by 60 per cent. (See Medical Echo, March, 1924).

Just think how such an abundance of new, fresh blood would improve your health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which build up new health and strength.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

The Health of a moderate climate brought to the tropics.

Kalzana puts *backbone* into boys!

"A CHILD from three to thirteen years needs as much Calcium a day as two grown men, for the child is constantly building the growing skeleton."

L. M. Randall, M.D., in the "Dental Cosmos," Oct., 1928.

Your boy needs even more Calcium than a grown-up. He needs it not only to sustain his system, but also to build up his growing body.

Without more Calcium than he gets from ordinary food he may grow weak, and become anæmic. His teeth will suffer and he will become susceptible to colds and infectious disease.

Give him the necessary extra Calcium with Kalzana tablets. He will take them as sweets and they will supply him, in an easily digestible form, with the Calcium he needs. His teeth will become hard and white, his health will improve, his weight will increase and lost appetite will return.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

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on 11 April, 2017

You can identify your Village friends easily
THE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 16 1929

A KICK AT EVERY TURN!

NAIR COMMITTEE'S STATUS

Services of Financial Commissioner Denied

LAYTON IS FOR SIMON ONLY

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Central Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission have recorded a number of decisions which are in the process of incorporation into the main Report of the Committee.

PEEP INTO RECOMMENDATION.

In the case of Behar and Orissa, the Central Committee have recommended a complete transfer of all subjects to popular control. In the case of the Central Provinces also it is believed that transfer of all subjects has been recommended.

A demand was made that in Bengal, as the Hindus are in the minority, there should be a reservation in their favour. This claim was made evidently more to ridicule the demand for reservation by the majority Muslim community than to safeguard the Hindus and it has been turned down. The Committee have also decided to give the provinces freedom to provincialise the services.

The Central Committee have also recommended grant of provincial autonomy to Sind and to Burma.

In the case of the Frontier Provinces, the Committee have recommended the introduction of Minto-Morley Reforms.

NAIR COMMITTEE'S STATUS.

The Committee postponed till the last stage, the formulation of their recommendations on the subject of finance. The Committee's expectation was, it is understood, that the services of Mr. Layton would be available for the Committee as well as for the Commission. But the Committee have been, it appears disappointed. The Committee, it is stated, have been informed that Mr. Layton is the adviser to the Statutory Commission and not to the Joint Free Conference."

INDIA COUNCIL TO BE ABOLISHED.

The Central Committee have also recorded the decision in favour of the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State's Council. In regard to the Executive Council of the Viceroy, the Committee's recommendation is that it should consist of eight members of whom four will be Indians and four will be non-Indians.

.....

FUTURE ASSEMBLY.

The Committee had, it appears an animated debate on the composition of the Assembly. It is stated that the Committee have recommended that the strength of the Assembly should be three hundred. The General Non-Muslim seats have been doubled and a large number of seats have been given to the "depressed" classes, Labour and Anglo-Indian community. Provision has also been made for representation of women.

.....

The Committee originally recommended that Muslim seats should be sixty six. But Raja Nawaban pressed that the Muslims should have one-third of the total elected seats. After considerable pourparlers, the Committee agreed to 79 Muslim seats in the enlarged Legislature.

The Constitution of the Assembly is on a basis of Joint electorates with reservation of seats.—Free Press Beam Service.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

With reference to the report to which publicity was given that Mr. Coatman was being persuaded to write the Reports of one or more Members of the Central Committee confirmation is now available that the report had no basis and that Mr. Coatman has nothing to do with the drafting of the report.—Free Press Beam Service.

BOMBAY RIOTS INQUIRY REPORT

—:o:—

Percival Committee Blames Textile and Oil Workers

The Report of the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee is published. A full summary of it and the recommendations have already been published in "The Chronicle." The following are extracts from the Report. In the introductory chapter the Percival Committee says:—

QUESTIONNAIRES.

The Committee drew up a Questionnaire, which is printed in Appendix "A", and fixed the 14th May as the date for recording evidence. In the meantime there was a recrudescence of the disturbances on a smaller scale. The meeting of the Committee for the purpose of taking evidence was accordingly postponed to the 24th June. The following terms were added to the Terms of Reference:—

"Further, to enquire into the causes and origins of the disturbances which occurred towards the end of April and early in May and the measures taken to deal with them and with the excitement due to the general mill strike which began in April 1929, but without reference to the merits of the strike in its aspect as a labour dispute, and to make recommendations."

REPLIES RECEIVED AND EVIDENCE RECORDED.

Replies to the Questionnaires were invited from the public generally, and also individually from a number of leading gentlemen in Bombay. A hundred and twenty-five replies in all were received from leading gentlemen and Associations in Bombay and elsewhere in the Presidency. Eighty witnesses were orally examined; the witnesses were representative of all stades of opinion in Bombay. Some witnesses were examined more than once. The Committee took evidence during a period of forty-one days, and thereafter met from day to day for a period of 16 days to discuss, draw up and settle the report. They have held in all 64 meetings including those to settle preliminaries and the Questionnaires.

APPRECIATION OF ASSISTANCE

The Committee desire to record their warm appreciation of the trouble taken by those who have sent in written statements, and also by those who have given oral evidence. They gave a great deal of their valuable time in order to assist the Committee in arriving at a conclusion on the subject before them. The written statements and oral evidence have been duly recorded, without being printed. In regard to the oral evidence, as the Council Reporters were not available during the latter stage of the proceedings, and owing to the speed at which the evidence was taken, the correctness of the record, particularly in the case of the later witnesses, cannot be guaranteed. The Committee, however, desire to thank the Reporters for their valuable work; a number of witnesses have testified to the ability with which they have recorded the evidence.

GENERAL NATURE OF DISTURBANCES.

Coming to the causes of the first disturbances, they may be classed under two heads, viz. the remote causes and the immediate causes. It may be observed at this stage, that, though the Committee is called "The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee", the disturbances were Committee", the disturbances were more in the nature of isolated murders than of riots, as they consisted mostly of murders of individual Hindus by Moslems and similarly of murders of individual Moslems by Hindus.

REMOTE CAUSES.

In regard to the remote causes, we are of opinion, for the reasons which are given below, that the riots were primarily due to the speeches of extremist labour agitators from May 1928 onwards, during the general mill strike in Bombay which lasted from April 1928 to October 1928, and during the Oil Installation strikes in December 1928 and January 1929. These speeches inculcated contempt for authority and hatred for those who opposed the strikes.

POLICE REPORTS AND SPEECH OF HOME MEMBER.

We have had the advantage of studying the Police Report on the riots of February 1929 prepared by Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and also the speech of the Honourable Mr. Hotson, Home Member of the Government of Bombay, in the Legislative Council, on the 26th February 1929, which gives a chronological account of these riots and of the events just preceding them. We have also read carefully the Police Report by the Commissioner of Police on the riots of April-May 1929.

Some witnesses have criticised the details of the Police Reports, and Mr. Kelly admits that there may be mistakes in minor details therein. He has informed us that they are based on the reports received from the various Police Stations, and that, where the Appendix differs from the body of the Report itself, the Appendix is the more correct of the two. We consider that the Reports are substantially correct, and we accept them as such. It is unnecessary for us to deal with unessential details of the riots. We confine ourselves to such details as have a direct bearing on (a) the causes leading up to them, (b) the timeliness and adequacy of the measures taken and (c) recommendations that we make hereafter for the future, if unhappily riots of a similar nature should occur again. It is necessary for us to go back to dates a little earlier than those mentioned in the said Police Reports and speech. It may be noted that the Honourable the Home Member in his speech stated that letters and references to important interviews would be contained in the proposed Report. It was, however, found later that practically everything had been done by word of mouth; consequently some of the information to which reference was made in his speech was not in fact available.

COURSE WHICH THE RIOTS TOOK.

Chapter 2 of the Report deals with the History of events leading up to the riots says the Committee:—

The troubles in Bombay began really in April 1928, when a general strike in the Bombay Textile Mills took place, which lasted till October 1928. During that strike inflammatory speeches were made by certain extremist leaders of what afterwards came to be known as the Girni Kamgar Union, later known as the Red Flag Union.

On 7th December 1928 a strike occurred in the Oil Installations at Sewri. In order to carry on their work, and, among other things, to supply oil to the Textile mills, many of which would otherwise have had to stop work, throwing between 70,000 and 100,000 mill operatives out of employment, the Oil Companies engaged new men, particularly Pathans, who could not be intimidated by the strikers. This led to serious clashes between the Pathans and the oil strikers, involving loss of life.

On the 17th January it was reported that the mill-hands had agreed to support the strikers, and on the 18th January 4 Pathan watchmen of the New China Mill were attacked by the workers in the mill, and three of them were killed.

On the 25th January the Police arrested 133 men in connection with these murders.

After the 18th January there was quiet till early in February, which fact may have been due to the Municipal elections, in which the leaders of the Red Flag Union were candidates for election, or to other causes. However in the meantime a rumour was spreading that children were being kidnapped from the streets. The rumour mainly connected Pathans with the kidnapping.

COMMENCEMENT OF RIOTS.

On the night of the 2nd February the kidnapping scare may be said to have really commenced; and the first overt act of assault took place on that night, when an attack was made at 9-0 p.m. in Sleater Road, near Grant Road, on a Pathan motor driver and two Sindhi gentlemen, who were in the car. On the 3rd February at about 11-0 a.m. a Greek Engineer was assaulted at the junction of Bhendi Bazaar and Sandhurst Road, the attack being made on account of the scare. At 11-45 a.m. a Hindu carpenter was killed in Maruti Lane off Fergusson Road, within a short distance of the Branch Office of the Girni Kamgar Union. On the same day there were attacks on Pathans and other persons in various parts of the City. There was also a meeting of mill-hands that afternoon, which was addressed by one of the Girni Kamgar Union leaders, in which the speaker indicated the Pathans as kidnappers.

HOW DISTURBANCES DEVELOPED.

On the 4th and 5th February the disturbances developed into a regular Pathan hunt by the mill-hands. Six Pathans were killed on the 4th and eleven on the 5th, and many were injured. On the 5th two other Muslims and three Hindus were killed; and Deputy Inspector Priestly, who had advanced unaccompanied by his armed guard and had tried to intervene between mill-hands and Pathans, was killed by the mill-hands. A large body of Pathans went on the same day to the Police Head Quarters to ask for protection; and the Military were called out at that time. At first 100 of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and later more Troops, and additional Police from the Districts, were requisitioned.

The attacks by the mill-hands on the Pathans had been made in the north of the Island; and we are of opinion that it was not a communal riot at that time, although it has been urged on us by some witnesses that the attacks were communal from the beginning. On the 5th, however, it turned into a communal riot, and murders were committed in the south of the Island. Attacks were made by Pathans on Hindus generally and then by Muslims on Hindus and by Hindus on Muslims.

Although a large number of Troops and District Police were requisitioned, and the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates, as well as many private persons, assisted, it took a number of days for the situation to be brought under control, the total mortality being 12, 25,36,21, 11 and 8 on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th February respectively. After that date the 'maximum' mortality in one day was 2. In all ninety-two Hindus, fifty-five Muhammadans, of whom twenty-six were Pathans, one European (Mr. Priestly, Deputy Inspector of Police), and one Parsi were killed

The figures given above show that the highest mortality occurred on the 7th, 8th and 9th. On the afternoon of the 8th attempts were made to reconcile he Hindus and Muslims and these efforts at first appeared to be successful. That evening, however, the murderous attacks recurred.

RIOTS BECAME COMMUNAL.

It will be seen that there were originally fights between oil strikers and the Pathans who were employed in their places. They developed into murderous assaults on Pathans and others, particularly by mill-hands, which assaults were, in addition, connected with a kidnapping scare. These again developed into general murderous assaults by Muslims on Hindus and by Hindus on Muslims

DESCRIPTION OF THE RIOTS.

In the first phase there were large gangs of mill hands, who went about battering to death any stray Pathan whom they could find. Later the riots turned into murders by comparatively small gangs, who killed Hindus and Muslims, respectively, chiefly in the south of the Island. (Here the Committee quote "a graphic description of some of the assaults" contained in Dr. Nunan's evidence.)

COMPARISON WITH CALCUTTA RIOTS OF 1926.

The Report continues:—

This statement has been quoted at some length as it gives a typical account of incidents which occurred during the riots. It will be seen therefore that the disturbances were not riots in the ordinary sense of the word, but rather murders in side lanes, when the riots spread to the south of the City. We have been

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.

PREFER SOCIAL REFORM TO "RELIGIOUS" TEXT

Mr. Chagla's Exposition of Sarda Bill

FOLLOW PRIESTHOOD OF REASON

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. M. C. Chagla delivered a lecture on the Sarda Bill at the Union's Hall at Chowpatty, on Saturday, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

Before the proceedings commenced, the meeting paid its homage to the late Mr. Jatindra Das by unanimously passing the following resolution moved from the chair, all standing:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the Muslims Students' Union places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Jatindra Das and pays its tribute to his heroic sufferngs and glorious death in the cause f the country."

The Chairman was authorised to onvey the resolution to the family of he deceased patriot.

Mr. Brelvi in his opening remarks ongratulated the Muslim Students' Union on the initiative which they had taken in organising the lecture and also in selecting the lecturer of he evening. The subject of the lecture was "Sarda Bill and the Age f Consent Committee Report."

Both the Sarda Bill and the Age of Consent Committee's Report, declared the speaker, dealt with a very great problem with which people in this country were faced—namely, that of improving their physique nd helping their sisters in emancipating themselves from the social nd other tyrannies they were subected to and to take their proper lace in the life of the people.

The main recommendations of the ge of Consent Committee were that the Age of Consent within marital elations be raised to 15 and, without marital relations, to 18; and also that the minimum age for marriage e fixed at 14. The last recommendation of the Age of Consent Committee with regard to the minimum age of marriage was proposed to be carried out by the Sarda Bill.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

"The recommendation of this Committee and the provisions of the Sarda Bill, in my opinion err too much on the side of caution" continued the speaker. "I firmly believe that both the Age of Marriage and of Consent should at once be raised to 18 if the reforms that we have in view are to be brought about. The speaker, however, recognised having regard to the shocking state of law on the subject and also the prevalent practice of the people, that the recommendations of the Committee and the provisions of the Bill were a step in advance and therefore he heartily welcomed them.

Proceeding Mr. Brelvi described the report of the Age of Consent Committee as a masterly document and exhorted every youth to study it with care and attention. It provided proofs, if proofs were necessary, to show that given the opportunity, Indians were undoubtedly capable of grappling successfully with all the problems with which they were faced in this country (hear! hear!). Heartily as he congratulated the Government of India on the very statesmanlike view they had taken with regard to the Sarda Bill he could not escape the shrewd suspicion that their decision in this matter was largely formed as a result of the unanswerable case which the Committee had made out (applause).

A CAUSE FOR SHAME.

Alluding to the opposition raised against the Bill Mr. Brelvi expressed surprise that in this enlightened age there should be need for arguments to be advanced in support of raising the age of marriage and consent. The fact that there was this need showed the depths to which the nation had fallen in the scale of civilization and made them hang down their heads in shame.

PT. MOTILAL'S FEARLESS DECLARATION.

There were various causes for this state affairs but the most important cause in his opinion was the abysmal ignorance in which the Government had kept the vast majority of the people which made it difficult for enlightened forces successfully to fight the forces of reaction which, for want of arguments, were wont to take refuge in the cry of "Religion in Danger." The speaker had no right to say anything about the Hindu Shastras but he had no doubt the ight view to take whenever the cry f "Religion in Danger" was raised as that which was taken by Pandit Motilal who fearlessly declared in he Assembly the other day "If the Shastras had injunction in this matter the Shastras have no use for me." Fortunately, there is nothing in the true teachings of Hinduism to make this choice necessary. For, as the text from the Vedas which Mr. Jayakar had quoted, said even the Vedas should be followed to the extent they accorded with the dictates of Reason.

THE MUSLIM POSITION.

Continuing Mr. Brelvi said that so far as the teachings of Islam were concerned, the position of Muslims in regard to the ages of consent and marriage was clean beyond doubt and it was such that they were justified even in going beyond the recommendation of the Age of Consent Committee, and the provisions made in the Sarda Bill.

PREPOSTEROUS SUGGESTION.

He declared that as regards the age of consummation of marriage the injunctions of the Arabian Prophet were in full accord with the modern physiological and eugenic notions and drastic enough even to make the age of consent at 15 seem too low. As regards marriage, the essence of a Muslim marriage, he proceeded, was the free consent of both parties because marriage in Islamic Law was a civil contract freely entered into for the purpose of procreating "Aulade Saleh," that is, a progeny fit enough to serve God and humanity. "It is preposterous to suggest that a girl who has hardly reached the age of 14 has a free choice and is capable of understanding the consequences of the contract" added the speaker.

DEGRADING ISLAM.

He pointed out that in ordinary life, no contract was valid if it was entered into by persons who were minors. Was it right and fair to expect that a girl who was hardly 14 was capable of entering into a valid contract of marriage which involved far graver issues? To expect this was to expect something un-Islamic. "We Muslims rightly boast that Islam has raised the status of woman. The Prophet gave to woman a status which was never before his time accorded to her." Therefore, those Muslims who opposed the Sarda Bill in his opinion were not only degrading womanhood but also degrading Islam.

Mr. Brelvi threw a challenge to any Maulana or Maulvi to show that there was an injunction in the Quran which said that marriage should be performed at or before a particular age.

The absence of such a provision showed that the Prophet intended Muslims to be guided in this matter as in any other matter which vitally affected their social life by the light of reason which was the only Priesthood he had sanctioned. It was that Priesthood which asked Muslims to rally to the support of the Sarda Bill, which, halting as it was, was a measure calculated at least to check the mmolation of thousands of girls of

(Continued on page 10).

INSULT TO INDIA

No Change of Heart in S. Africa

RESTRICTIONS ON ALI BROTHERS MAINTAINED

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Johannesburg.—It has been officially reported to-day that the Minister of Interior has definitely and finally decided to maintain the restrictions in connection with the entry of Maulana Shaukat Ali into the Union. Maulana Shaukat Ali has been apprised officially of the decision and is awaiting the holding of the South African Moslem Conference at Lorenzo Marques after which he will embark for India where he will attend the All-India Islamic Congress.

The Minister's refusal to withdraw the restrictions has caused profound disappointment to the Indians of South Africa who were hopeful that they would be withdrawn having regard to the pledge given to the Government of South Africa that the Ali Brothers while in this country would scrupulously maintain political neutrality.—Reuter.

A CRUEL ATTACK

stantly received three lathi blows myself from different Policemen, my hat being thrown off several yards away.

In addition I was temporarily disabled in my eyesight as one of my glasses was completely smashed and hence I could not see where Mr. Meherally had gone. I did not move an inch from the spot but further invited 'lathi' blows as it was the first time in my life I winessed such a heart-rending scene where the rights of innocent, peaceful and defenceless people were being trampled upon for nothing.

I took down three numbers of police sepoys on the spot which are 1527, 1461 and 1561, and I was given one more blow when I was in the act of taking them down. It was a sight to see one or two police sepoys pleading to me that they had not hit me when I was jotting down the numbers.

After this I could not find Mr. Meherally and when I enquired of Mr. Rajah as to where he was they having been throughout together) he said he did not know anything about him.

INNOCENT PASSERS-BY BEATEN

Just then I saw another man, down on the pavement above the Students' Brotherhood compound-wall, profusely bleeding and piteously weeping. He told me that he was heavily beaten on his head by a European Sergeant and for no reasons whatsoever, when he was merely walking that side. He is a sepoy of the Imperial Bank, named Prithi Panditji and he stated he had been in Bombay for only six months. It is for us to find out now what pernicious politics (heinous to the police) this poor sepoy was entertining as to court displeasure of the European Sergeant. The Labour leaders, Messrs. Deshpande and Kandalkar very kindly helped me to have him removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

It was a cruel attack on defenceless youths and innocent men by a very large number of armed men from the police ranks, without the slightest warning or notice.

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